VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE :)

Name of Candidate	HARSHA PRIYAMVADA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	143199
Center	HOME	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

M-1/4, Plot No-A-12/13, Ist Floor, Ansal Building, Dr. Vidya Sagar Homeopathic Clinic, Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

Scanned by CamScanner

Test 1244 — GS#3

28.8.19

Q.1 Article 292 envisages fiscal accountability of the government and instruments like FRBM act 2003 are a step in this direction. However due to certain loopholes, full accountability is a still cherished dream.

Need of an independent fiscal council to :-

a) ensure full transparency ~~and~~ in accounting practice eg govt. resorting to extra budgetary resources to bypass

b) integrity in financial process

c) enforce compliance eg it was been

Scanned by CamScanner

seen that about 12 and 16 times have targets been missed of revenue and expenditure targets.

d) Avert populist policies

e) Data generation good due to a dedicated expert council — help to coordinate with the monetary policy better

f) Recommend better rationalization of debt eg preventing a rollover or increase foreign share

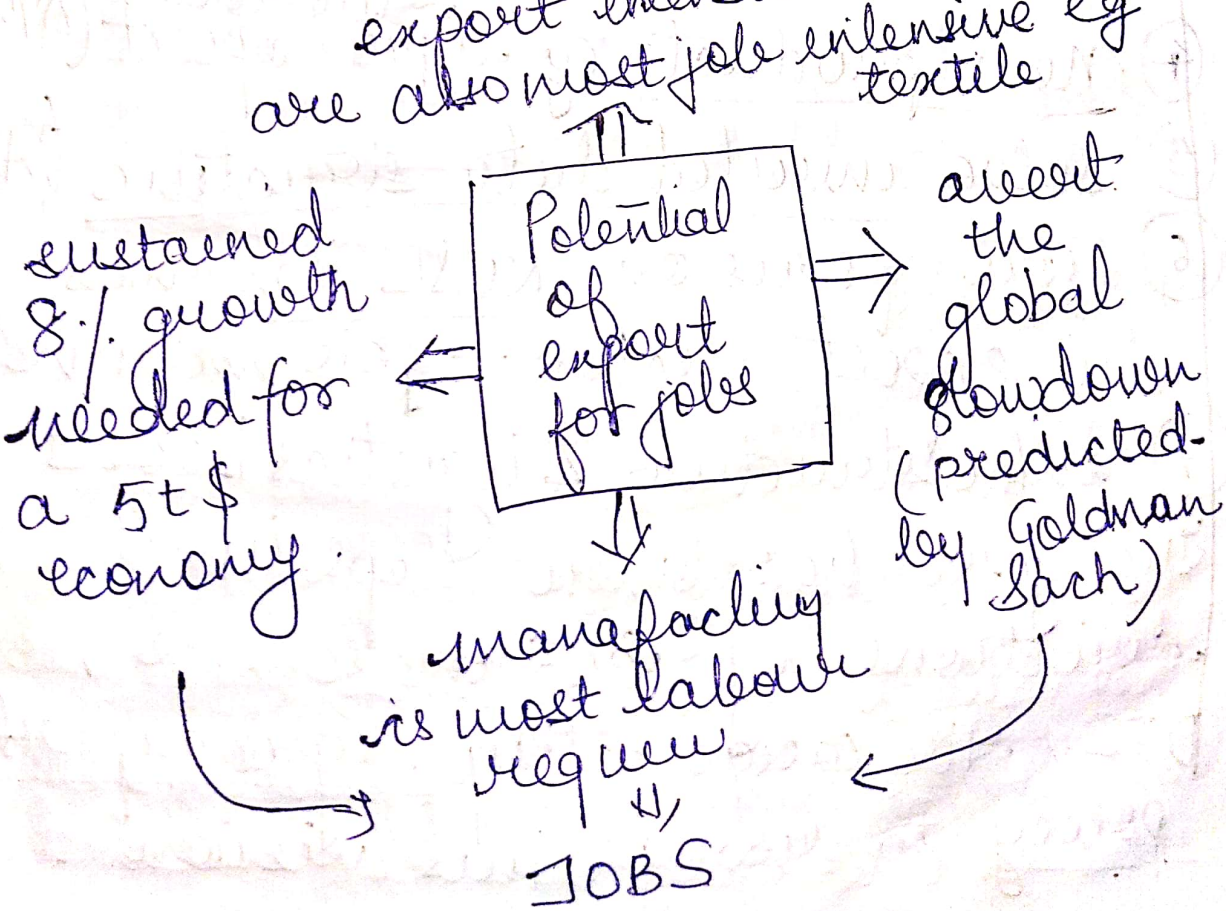
Thus an independent fiscal council, accountable to the parliament and not executive is need of the hour.

Scanned by CamScanner

(2) India is the 3rd largest economy by PPP however our trade share in market is just < 2%.

The Economic survey 18-19 ~~ashot~~ to prefer a export oriented investment dependent growth model

adnist an 45 ~~yr~~ unemployment high (PLFS)



Scanned by CamScanner

Steps

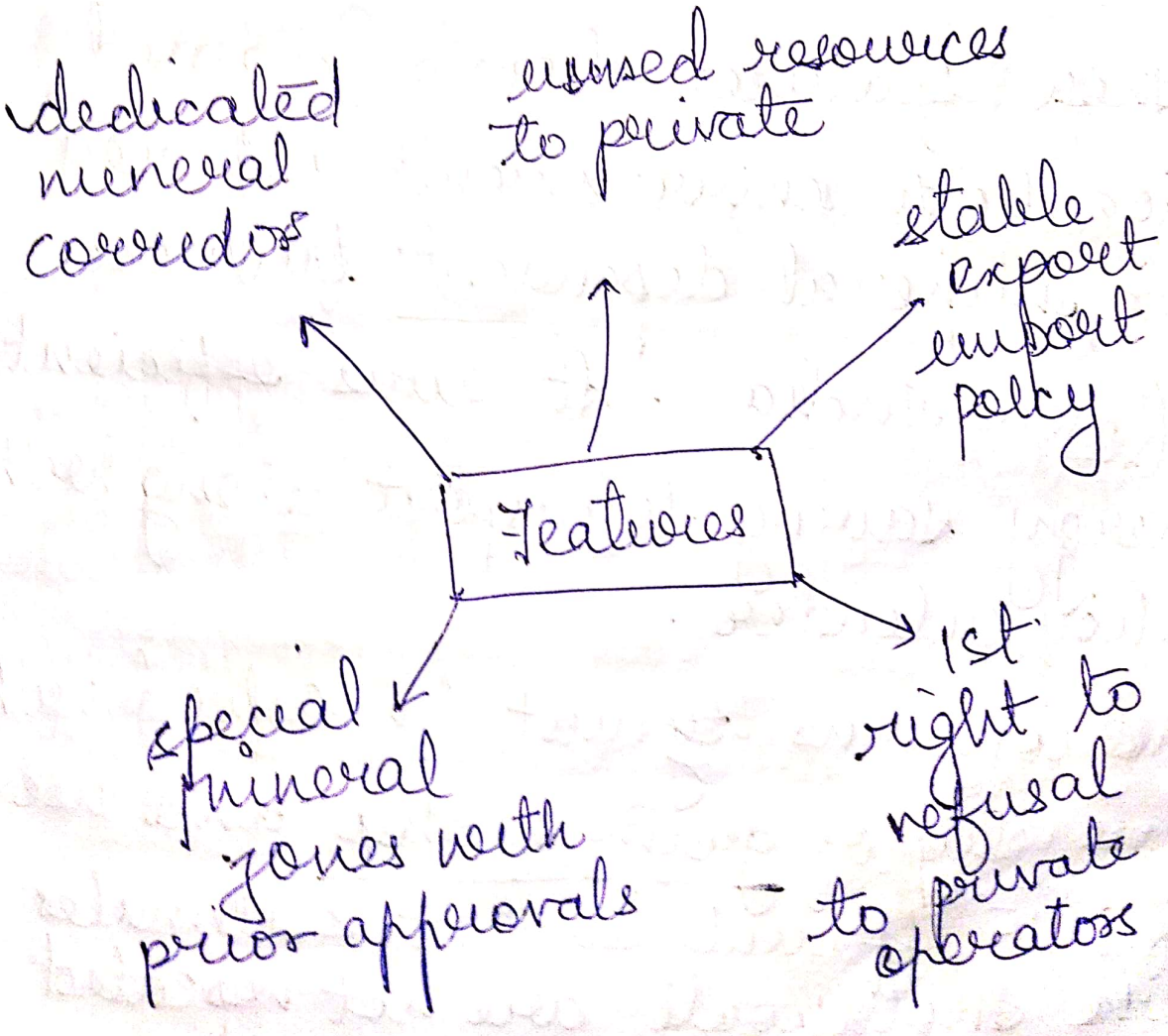
1. New markets → * eg markets in Latin America
   * use trade wars between ~~Indi~~ China-US to advantage
     eg export soyabean to China
2. Credit support →
   eg Export credit guarantee
   eg Promote BRAND INDIA
3. Handholding support
4. New products eg agri value added export (AYUSH)
5. solve inverted duty structure (TAX)
6. More focus on RoSL schemes in export sector - job inclusive
7. Infrastructure & logistics boosts - The govt has taken steps in all directions eg EGM scheme, DFC, Air cargo policy, agri export policy to realize this vision

Scanned by CamScanner

(3) India has been particularly rich in minerals eg 3rd largest in coal, 2nd in mineral shale (US geo. Survey), bauxite etc.

However due to absence of a stable policy, govt came out with a national mineral policy 2019:

& sector is not tapped to potential



Scanned by CamScanner

use district mineral funds for development of area

ensure a sustainable mining

Logistics
eg proposed using NWs for transport.

These features show a regard for both environment and need for mineral dependent future of new India. It aims efficient energy saving transport along with policy calender.

The concerns ~~eg~~ must be solved with more say of gram sabha and use of DMF efficient so that stalemates like Shotukoodi are not repeated.

Scanned by CamScanner

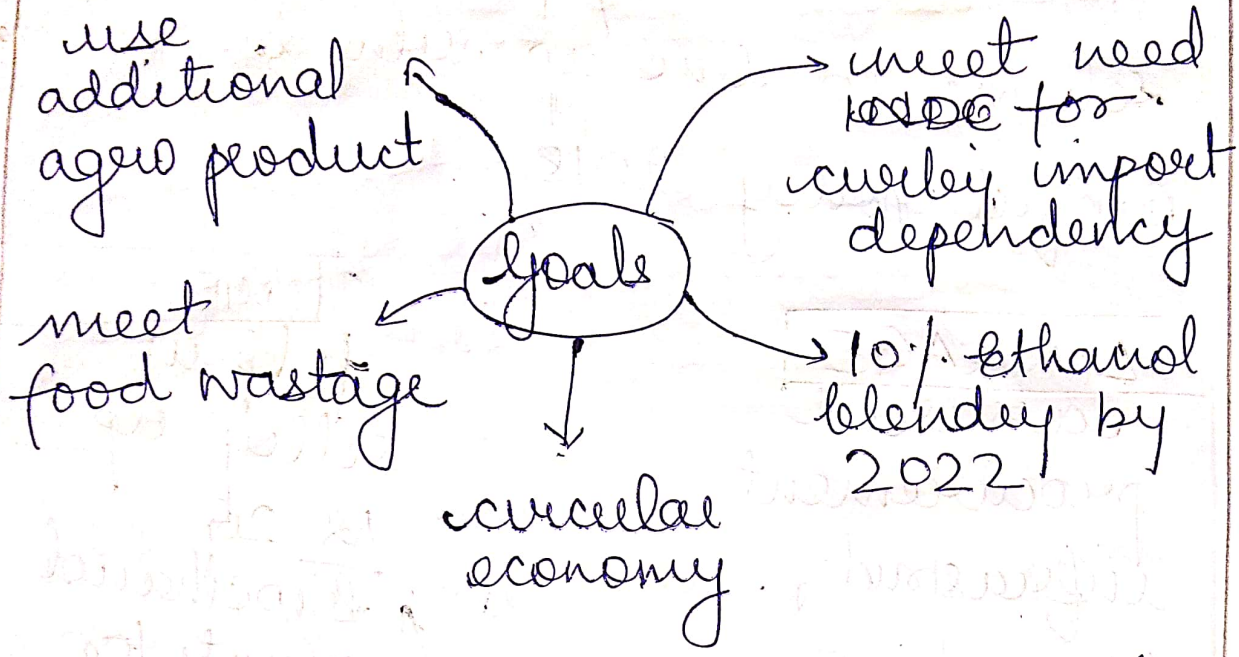
(4) PM - JIVAN — Pradhan Mantri Jaiv Indhan Yojana is the scheme to line up with the National Biofuel policy 2018.

Features

- **LINKAGE**
  assured procurement infrastruct from plants and supply of raw material
- **VGF.**
  help in setting up 12+ 12 2G bioethanol plants for research purposes
  ⇓
  VGF (viabl gap funding) given
- OMC to compulsory buy the ethanol produced for ethanol blending
- center for my technolog to implement

Scanned by CamScanner

HOW AID BIOFUEL POLICY ?



Thus PM-JIVAN is helping in all these goals of Biofuel policy.
While on one hand, policy ensure increase supply eg rotten food, sugar and an environment to supply, the JIVAN mission aims to support new plants with aim to technical research to scale up policy.

Scanned by CamScanner

(5) Zero Budget Natural farming is a novel agro-method developed & scaled up in India by Mr. Subhas Palekar. States like Andhra have aimed to bring all the area under this.

Relevance & Advantages of ZBNF

- its uses green organic method
  ⇓
  help in solving the skewed soil mineral ratio
  ⇓
  better fertilise response
  ⇓
  increase humus and

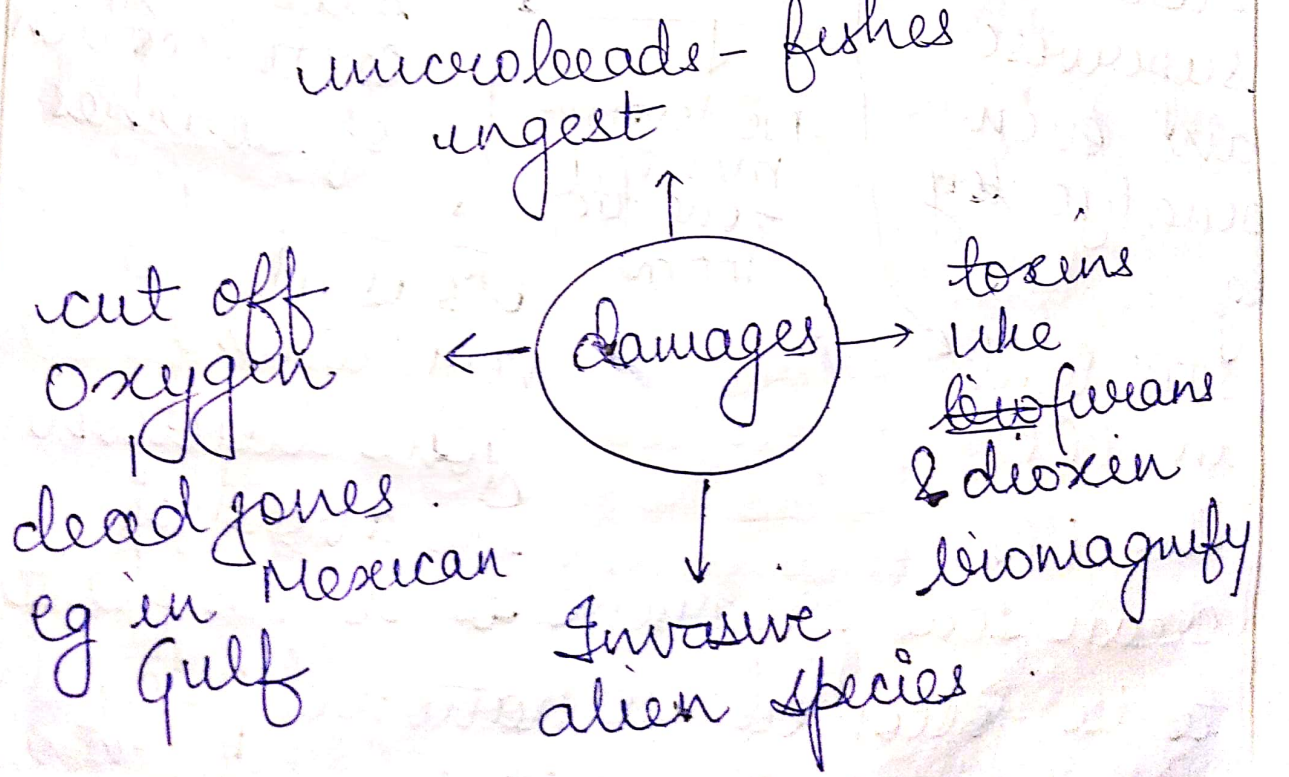
- its zero input requirement
  ⇓
  relevant in today's agri distress
  * avert GM corporate monopoly
  * cheaper input leads to greater profits
  ⇓
  faster consumption

	foster greater agri investment
uses a mix of methods eg livestock, horticult	resilient methods ⇓
⇓ Dalwai committee recommends this to increase farmer share in profits ⇓ risk diversifical ⇓ curb land degradation	relevant in when IPCC predicts a 3.5° rise by ~~205~~ 2100 and Economic surveys shows greater impact on non irrigated land — 60% of India

Thus international collabs from Japan (where 1st ~~propr~~ developed) along with govt. support is need of hour.

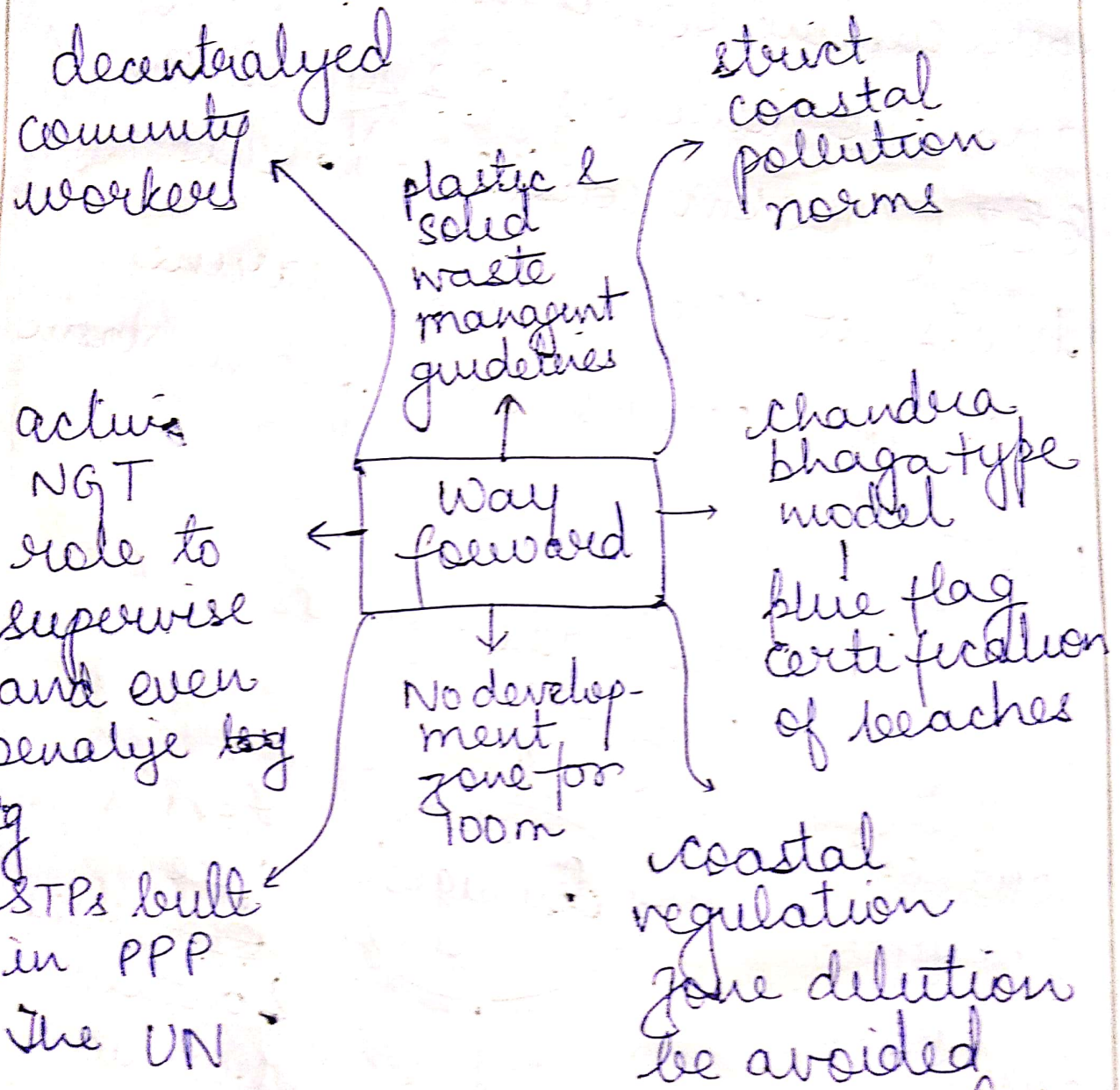
Scanned by CamScanner

(B) The IPCC report estimates that there will be more plastic in sea than fishes by 2050. India's per capita plastic waste is 9kg/capita and we have an 2.2 sq/lakh km of EEZ (7500km coastline). This hints at the level of marine pollution oceans face from plastic waste.



Scanned by CamScanner

→ Also affects the biodiversity and economy of countries (fishy) (coral damage etc, tourism)



The UN Clean seas program is a template to be followed in national policy with global cooperation

Scanned by CamScanner

(7) B.S norms in India — are pollution standards based on Euro norms.

Evolution

Introduced in early 21st century — BS I → till recently slow introducti till BS IV. However on a SC order, considering the grave data of 14/20 most polluted city chart topped by India, the BS V was phased out and BS directly introduced. By 2020 Moreover BS IV vehicles ban on sale and Delhi — 1st city to introduce BS IV. This BS VI also meets Euro's latest standar with 10ppm sulfur, self detection,

Scanned by CamScanner

and greater fuel efficiency and less unburnt hydrocarbon / NO_x etc

significance

- prevent urban acid rain
- meet INDC — CO_2 in emission intensity
- in line with National clean air program target 20-24 decrease by 2030
- health + fuel efficiency, crude import dependence

Challenges

- already automobile slowdown
- difficult to skip BS V especially for small cars (requir engine change)
- Consumer may face high charges
- even this step is not sufficient consider pollution level

The dual objective of NCAP and National automobile mission ~~must~~ ~~not~~ to avoid abrupt ~~jerk~~ ~~NCAP~~ must be reconciled.

Scanned by CamScanner

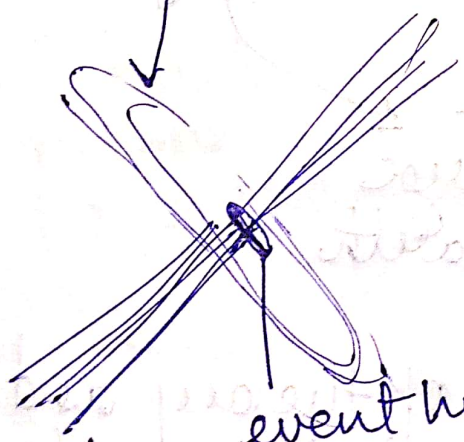
(8) Black holes are astronomical bodies with extra high density and mass in space.

They are named so because of their unique feature of

high infinite mass in a small space ⇒ infinite gravitational attraction force ⇒ so light can't escape from it

⇒ very difficult to detect

invisible gas.



event horizon (margin of a black hole)

relativistic jets

Fig: Black hole

Scanned by CamScanner

Recently, 1st ever black hole was confirmed by a series of 8 telescope — confirming ~~new~~ Einstein's prediction (back in 1930)

computed → photo

vast amount of data over decade

since light from hole not detected

but the hot gases can be analyzed

wider area covered & accurate position detected

How?

a series of 8 telescope with as large aperture as earth itself

Thus the confirm of theory and discovery of the technology is a vast step for mankind

Scanned by CamScanner

(9) The biggest trade share in world belongs to defense markets.

In this context, arms trade treaty are bilateral negotiations to regularize and coordinate arms trade relations between 2 countries.

arms trade only post security status verify

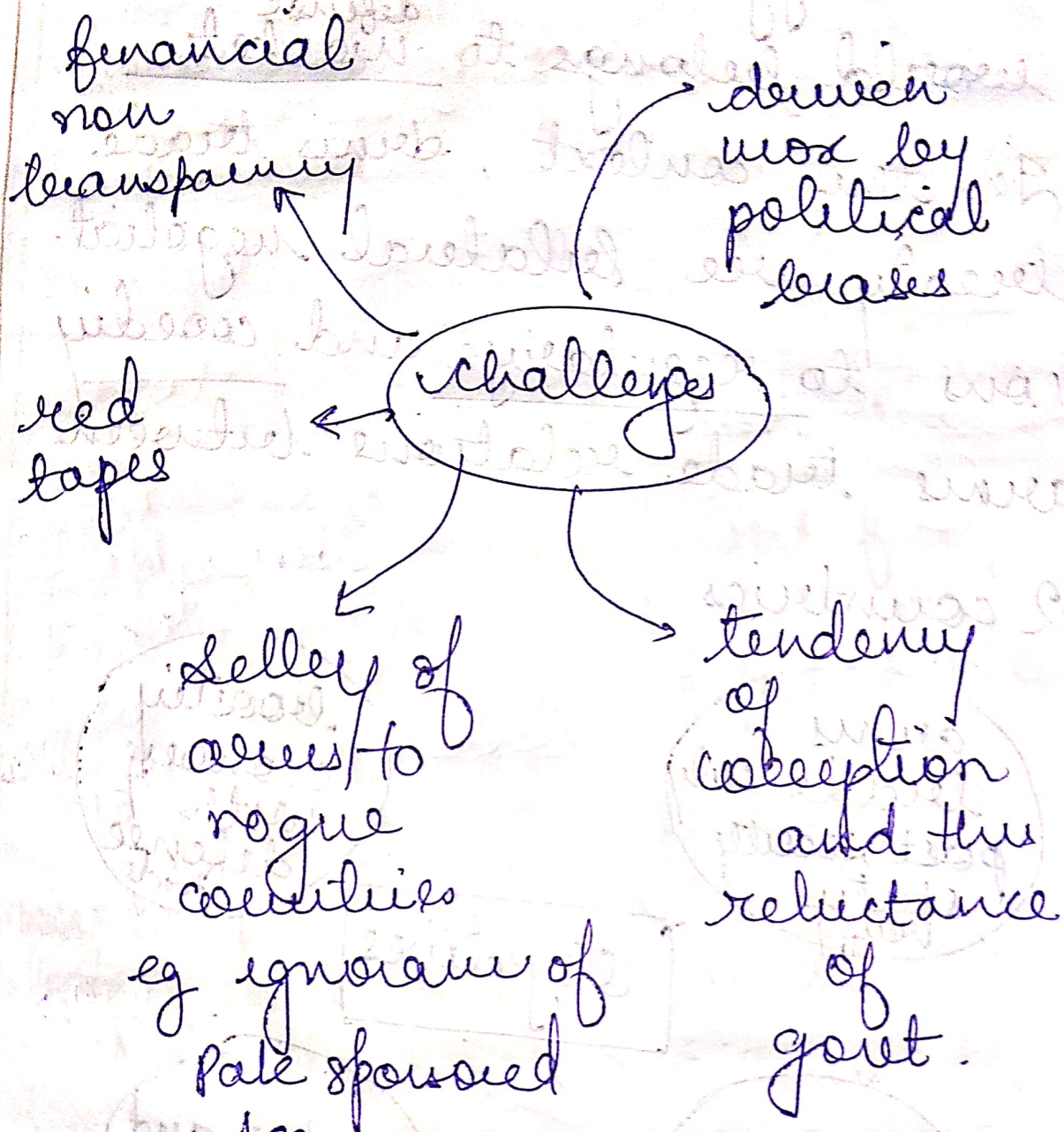
boosting economy with defense trade

Objectives

platform for negotiation

safer and cautious use of arms.

Scanned by CamScanner



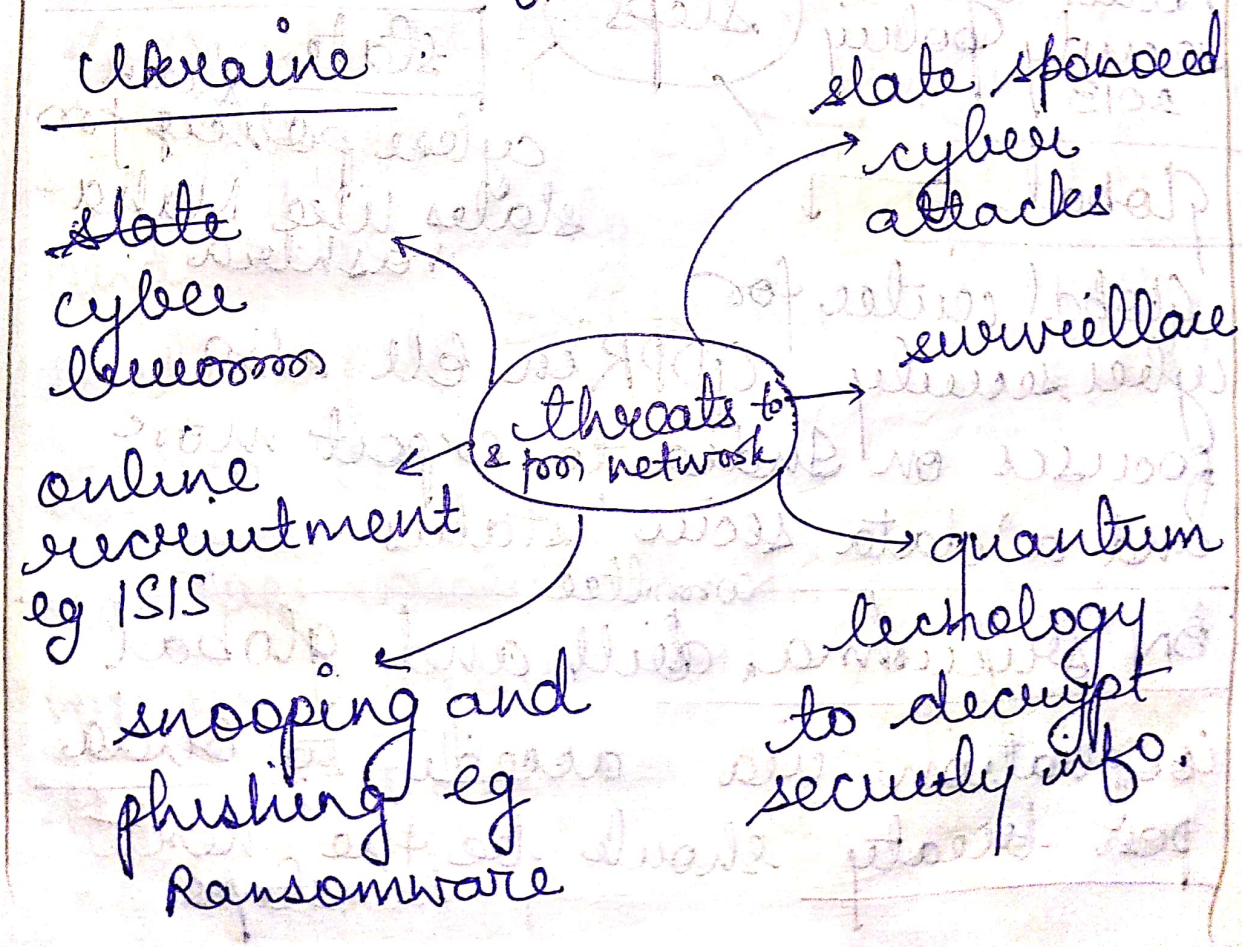
Scanned by CamScanner

10) Today when world is becoming more globalized, India is getting more connected via networks eg

→ SWIFT for financial info

→ Internet connections to each & every government office with potential of a global cyberthreat.

eg Petya — India biggest in South Asia to be affected — originated in Ukraine.



Scanned by CamScanner

↳ Critical infrastructure at threat eg recently JLN port and then Amazon center was hacked

Legal

RBI's data localization norms

Nation cyber security policy 2013

Steps

Institutional

NATGRID

NCCIPC

NIC-CERT

CERT-FIN & EIC

State

cyber policy for states like Maharashtra & labs

Global

Global center for cyber security, GDPR in EU also focuses on India to export more and a 'data secure' status

SN Sushma committee bill and global cooperation via accede to Budapest treaty should be the next steps

Scanned by CamScanner

(11) The renewable energy has been the new buzzword since the last few decades to ~~the~~ e. However with the increased deployment, its increasing met with the challenges due to its intermittent nature.

India needs 20% of its energy mix from renewables and emissions to scale up to 40% by 2030.

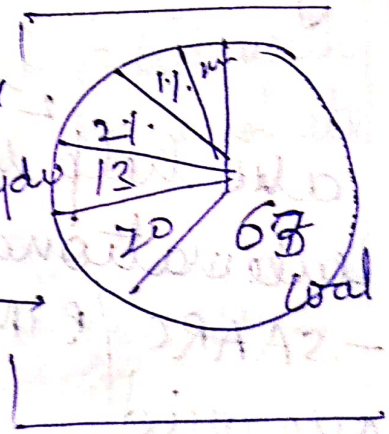


Fig: energy mix of India

However renewable energy has a variable nature with respect to the continuous manageable nature of thermal plants.

Importance of Variable renewable energy/renewable

- open access and increased choice – consumers
- states are unequal in mech power | better resource efficiency
- meet unequal day-night gaps eg stored solar in one for night time
- better inter state trade – better federalism & cooperat
- can help in international – SAARC / BIMSTEC one grid (different peak zones time of differ country)

Challenges

- GRID CAPACITY LOW
- wind and rain difficult to forecast in dynamic an weather pattern
- interest in REC not increased
- no policy for inter state trade

Scanned by CamScanner

Thermal power plants (80% old) are not able enough to quickly manage.

Discoms poor health / poor payment capacity

real time data on grid not available for smooth monitor

The future should be one of a renewable energy packed grid with thermal to supplement its constraints.

Some steps

grid capacity boost by Green corridor project

Apps like Vidyut Pravah / GARV into a National power portal for real time data

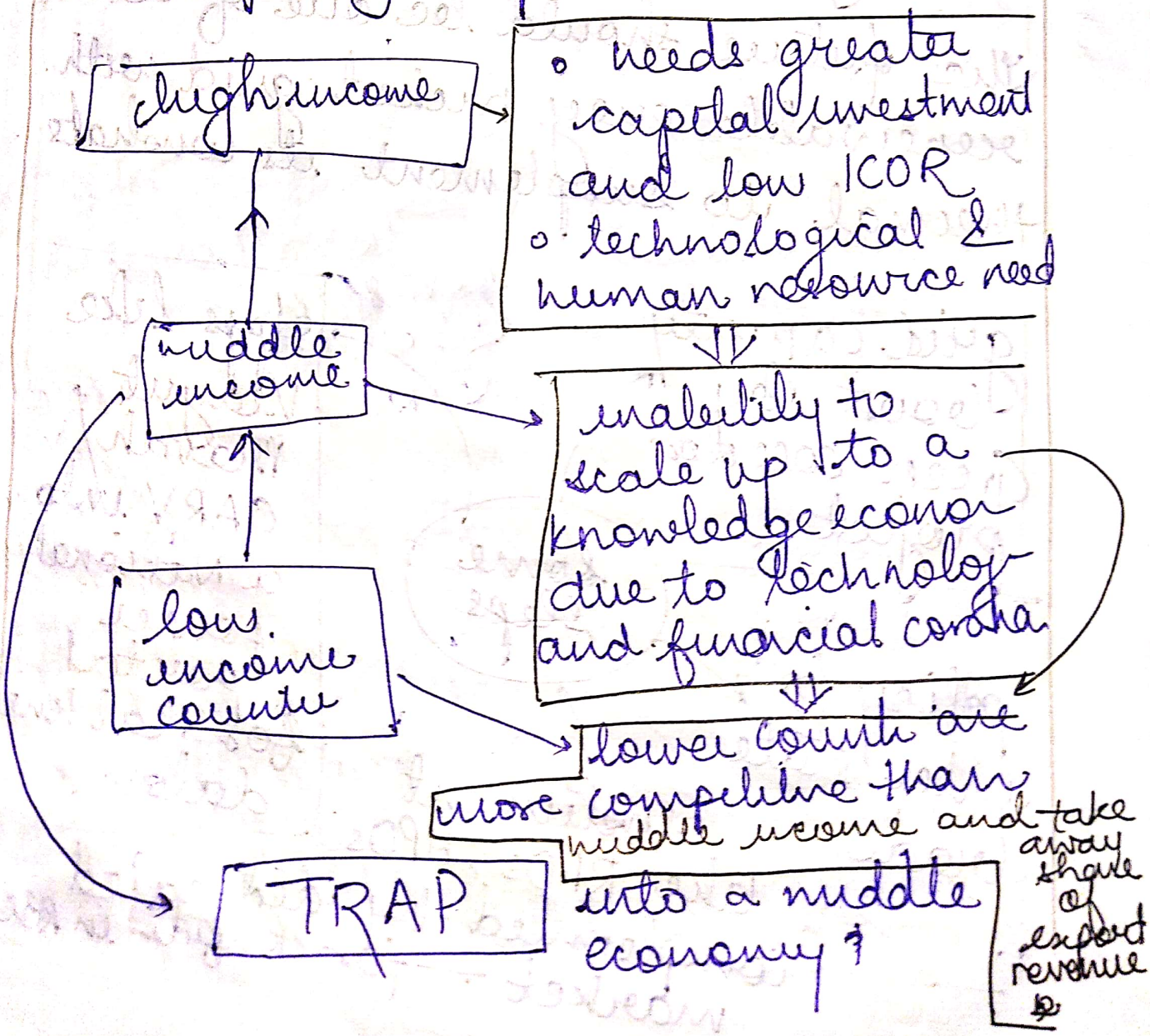
policy for inter state trade

instrument like RPOs, HPOs complemented by dedicated market — for confidence in RE

Scanned by CamScanner

(12) The economic survey 2017-18 pointed out the ~~phenomenon~~ of middle income phenomenon - widespread in many countries eg. in Latin America.

Is a policy trap where :-



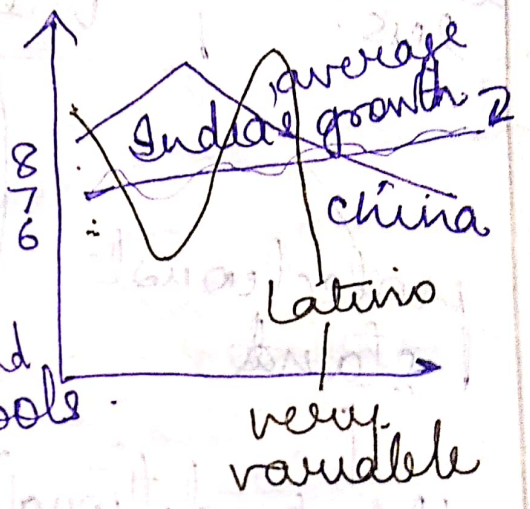
Thus India being a middle economy (7000$ PPP per capita) and 0.64 HDI needs a 8% continuous growth to be at 5t$ economy by 2025 (Economic survey 2019)

Increased vulnerability

- technol investment less.
- poor human capital index India
- protectionist stand
  - the traditional advantage that tiger economy faced is no more available
- export growth suffers
- unable to scale savings to investment led economy
- in an innovation led future, India's global innovation index is 82 (2018)

Scanned by CamScanner

Thus India is at risk of facing it due to above mutual. However it has also been seen that India has registered a continuos growth even adjust a slowdown / global crises as like other.



new investment sources eg fund pools middle eastern

Sunrise & innovative sector eg startups.

Reforms

scaling up MSME, for exports

mega FTAs
↳ boost service exports

EOPB reforms

The focus be on a innovative economy.

Scanned by CamScanner

(13) Monetary policy transmission is the ability to effectively translate monetary policy rate changes to market rates. The Janak Raj committee points to the faulty nature of MCLR rates for an effective transmission.

Importance

- address growth slowdowns quickly → growth and investor confidence
- coordinate with fiscal policy
- address inflationary ~~shocks to~~ forces in real time → poor consumer
- else investment in gold | real estate → black money

Thus RBI has been mandated by MPCommittee to formulate effective monetary policy rates. However it has noticed its transmission with a time lag of more than 6 months on an average

Issues with effective transmission

- profit margins further down with low credit offtake and competition
- banks not mostly depend on repo rate in India since most savings in bank
- not backed by punitive measures (reluctance)
- many deposits in government security — low deposit & profit
- banks overloaded by provisioning CRR/SLR, NPA, capital norms etc

Scanned by CamScanner

NEED

Since a competitive globalized economy needs to respond more dynamically to more dynamic forces for sustained growth and prevent bursts, effective monetary transmission is needed

Steps by RBI

- 1st MCLR introduced (2016) ⇓ mandate to link to external benchmark eg repo for quick transmission
- good complement to align int. rates to bank
- steps to solve NPA (dropped from 11% to 10%) eg Project Sashakt, IBC code ⇓ profits ↑ revised
- moral suasion / RBI act power for compliance

Thus monetary policy transmission is the need of hour

Scanned by CamScanner

(14) Recently an research institute highlight the bias of government to rainfed agriculture in India.

About 60% of farmland area is rainfed. These have been shown in Economic survey - 2018 to be highly vulnerable to forces of climate change, market disruption etc.

Constraint

(1) highly variable nature of monsoon + rain breaks + difficult to predict

(2) allured crops paddy
↓
since less support to other crops eg millet, pulses. (unstable market)
⇓
PTO

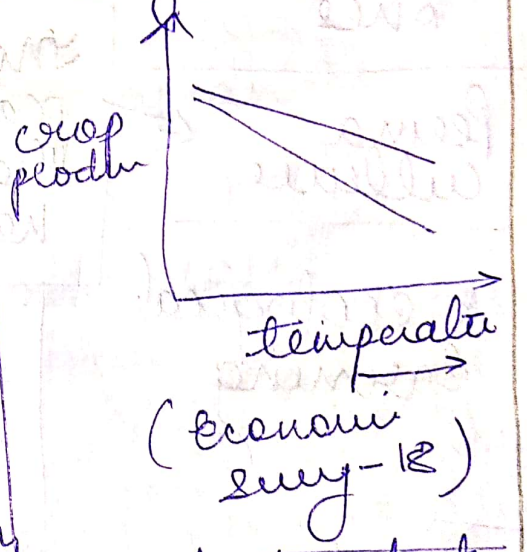
⇓
preference to rice / wheat ⇒ not health
for dry soil ⇒ land degradation
⇓
poor production

farmer distress
NPA, untapped potential, food security impact.

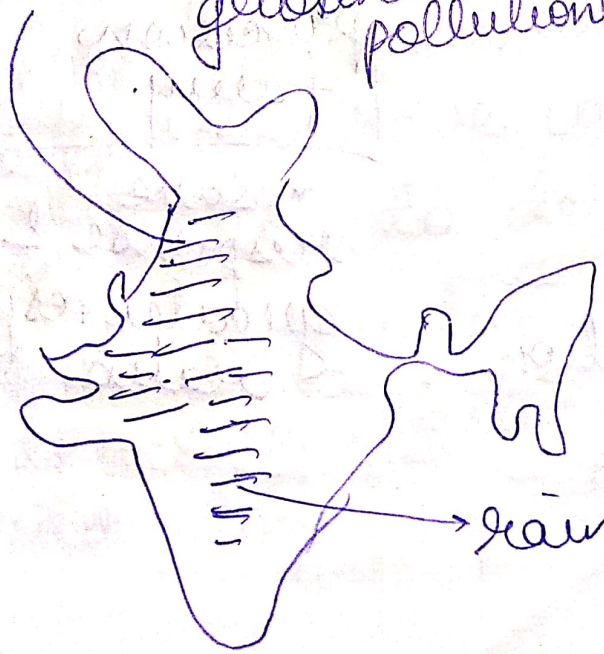
(3) Absence of irrigation = more vulnerable to climate change.

(4) climate change even impacts the rainfed areas more abruptly

(5) soil salinity and groundwater pollution



Relation of production with temperature



Scanned by CamScanner

Modern practice that can help

Organic farming

* use of organic matter to increase humus
* crop diversifies into profitable ones

Zero budget natural farming

* no input cost
* profit margins

Permaculture

* ecological farming

Micro irrigation

* save water
* per drop more crop.

Livestock/mixed farming

* integrated farming plus risk diversification

Precision farming

* save resources & greater respon ratio

Scanned by CamScanner

(15) ~~The~~ India has the largest farm-land area in world. However, generally Indian soils are very poor in nitrogen ratio. so a urea policy for cheapness and availability must be ensured to meet 4% target growth of national agriculture policy.

steps by govt :-

1. Fertilizer subsidy program
2. DBT- fertilizer
3. urea - soil health card
   KVKs to train, GIS mapp
   45 kg urea bags (weight change)
   neem coated urea

These steps have caused the urea penetration to deeper parts with 26 mT production each year. Now the side effects are - overuse and 20% imports and poor

Scanned by CamScanner

NPK ratio of 6.5 : 2.5 : 1

Problems with urea sector

prior to DBT, funds leakage ⇓ cost inflate

urea diversion and blackmarket ⇓ costs inflate ⇑

Cheaper subsidy to urea and not to phosphate and K (Potassium) ⇓ skewed use ⇓ low fertilizer response and land degradation → food security, health, agridistress

Cartelization by fertilizer company

local manufacture poor health natural gas dependency

⇓

Agro DBT - fertilizer difficult as local ground measure of demand not easy in absence of land record and technology

Reforms

- urea local production
- promotion bilateral green technology
- ensure 100% coverage under Aadhar linkage (net connectn & infrastr problems
- overregulation in P & K fertilizer stop and cap given
- financial management for FPS — avoid corruption
- land records from of 2008 land data to plan fertilizer demand

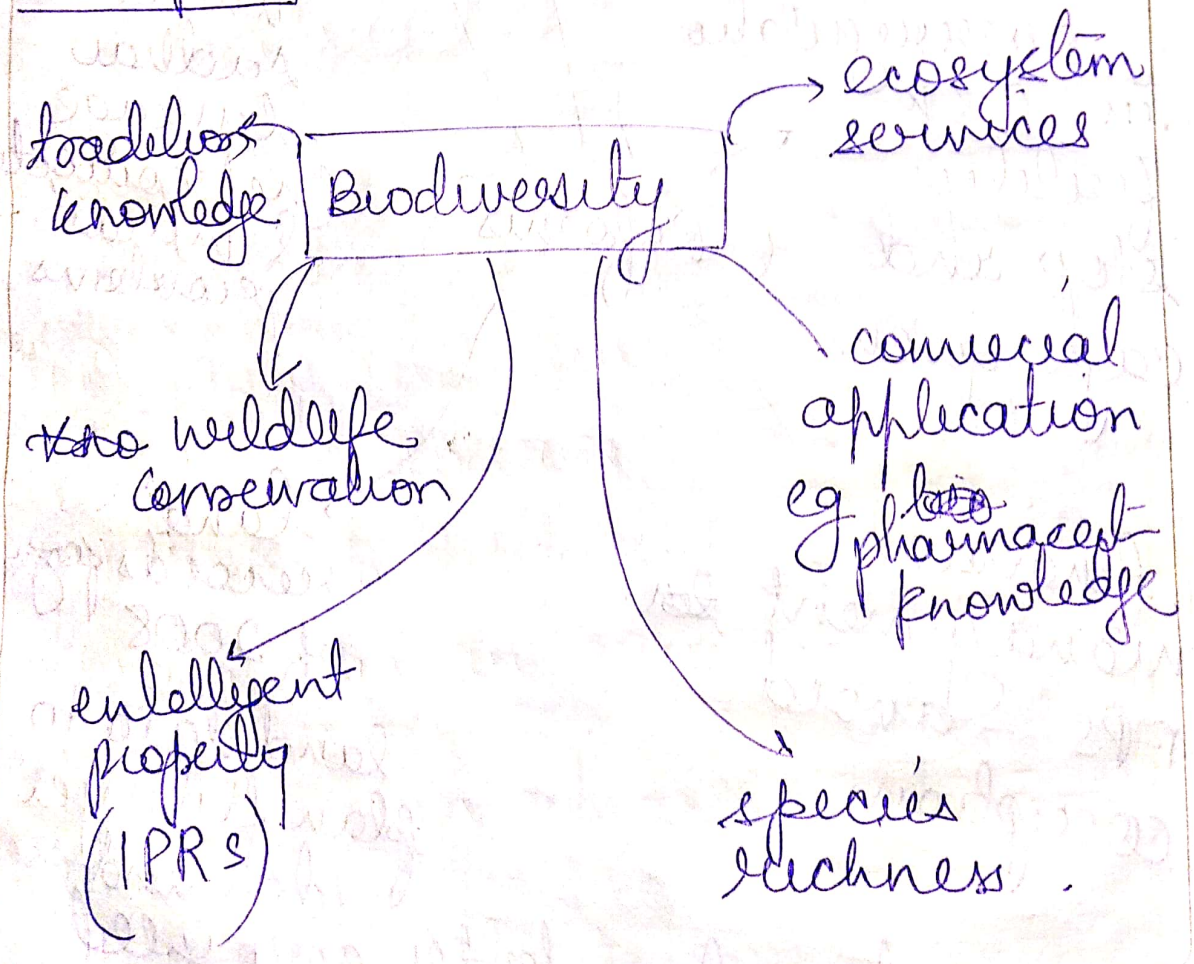
Urea policy for better agro yield efficiency

Scanned by CamScanner

(16) Access and Benefit sharing

concept developed in the Conference of Biological diversity (2002) with goal #3 → ensure effective access ~~to the~~ of ~~glob~~ biodiversity to all

Concept



Scanned by CamScanner

Since biodiversity has many benefits, CBD & subsequent cartagena and Nagoya protocol call for its equitable usage ~~and for~~ benefit for all mankind

eg open and not monopolized traditional knowledge – help ~~sustainable~~ indigenous community (eg tradition medicine)

Access and benefit sharing

→ encourage the communities to conserve biodiversity

→ national progress

→ cultural conservation model

→ inclusive and sustainable development

→ helps the local participation and environmental awareness

policy efficiency

Government steps

① signatory to CBD

② Conservation by National Biosphere reserve program

③ meeting Aichi standards – Recently at its 6th meet (Da Nang) → announced full compliance to 2 of 12 Aichi target – 9 in fishery.

Global

① Nagoya – Kualampur protocol.

② Man and biosphere program

③ global biodiversity hotspots – 3 in India

④ CBD to oversee.

India has an economy ~~and~~ capital growth of – 0.8% (UN) but India lack in top 10 mega biodiverse region ~~and~~. The biodiversity can help its environmental capital to grow.

Scanned by CamScanner

(17) The Sendai framework signed in 2015 - highlights in one of its ~~targets~~ aims for a disaster resilient infrastructure with a mantra of Build Back better -

Significance

lesser costs in rebuilding (eg ASSOCHAM → 20000 cr in Kerala flood to rebu

highlights a proactive approach

safer environment and

better savings

significance

resilient infrastructure leads to lower mortality & public damage

new norm of safety - boosts international targets meeting (Sendai)

Scanned by CamScanner

challenges

- dilution of norms like CRZ (easy of floor space index, delinking disaster line)
- huge costs in infrastructure investment
- cooperation of builder designer and engineer needed with government
- reluctance to invest ⇓ increased costs ⇓ consumer reluctance to buy due to poor awareness ⇓ ~~out~~ already real estate slowdown
- Building codes not followed
- private participation and losing of tradition knowledge and replacing with concrete building

Scanned by CamScanner

Way forward

- update KCBC
- reasons
- with effective enforcement on a local level
- under coverption in PWD dept
- local monitoring & local audits
- credit via PSL / microcredit / insurance
- mainstream traditional knowledge into local dev plan. eg Bhunga - by rural house of Gujrat.
- awareness & education
- pre planning for proactivity
- study, tax/fin instrument eg infrastructure bonds, P2P needed for additional investment

Scanned by CamScanner

(18) India's data consumption has ~~doubled~~ multiplied by 54 times in last decade — to the tune that India today is on the verge of being a 1t$ digital economy by 2025. (govt of India reports).

In this context, BN Srikrishna committee highlights the importance of data localization

Jurisdictional challenge (75% requests by govt to FB denied - RTI) - most in US

||

threats of data colonyal

security concerns

|

allegation of security breach eg Cambridge analytica

Significance

↓ loss of revenue due to inability of conventional method to tax	↓ India needs to respond to the security needs and economic needs — consider the fact that data can be monetized → to earn → fund social reforms.
data imperialism + corporate interests	

ensuring a proper environment for data security and its usage as a resource → needs a data policy. RBI has mandated data localization norms for e ~~commerce~~ payment companies and Srikrishna committee and e-commerce policy 2018 also propose it. However certain challenges like :-

a) government can be agent of surveillance in absence of data protection act

b) currently all data driven centres are service — promising high growth — may hurt economic interest

c) certain small start ups use data centres eg Amazon web services → may get costly

d) At a time when data benefits from globalization eg moves to other places quickly in threats → hurt

e) jurisdictional challenges still persists MLAT not present

f) heavy investment in data centres needed along with energy.

The privacy intern (Art 21) should not be compensated by economic interest but private interest must be heeded to. Govt can play a facilitative role in taking data as asset acts like CLOUD should be explored

Scanned by CamScanner

(18) Money laundering is a threat to India's security and social concerns.

It hurts by :-

Social concerns

* funds illegal activities eg drugs trafficking, sex trade and organized crime
  - corrupts youth's dividend that India possess
  - costs of dealing with crime
* high rank in corruption perception index — 81

economic concerns

* prone to financial volatility
* investor confidence down
* significant tax revenue lost
* financials diverted to shadow economy
* diversion

* terrorism and sense of fear

to tax havens

Security threat

increase the tax regulatory environment and vulnerable to social offences makes India particularly prone to threat.

Steps

① Domestic

legal

- PMLA act 2002
- ITact
- Benami act
- Prevention of

institutional

~~NTG~~ CERT-FIN

Economic intelligence council

ED.

Scanned by CamScanner

corruption act 1988

FCRA, FEMA

FEOB

dedicated body in MHA to deal with it

- financial intelligence unit

Schemes

* Project Insight
* Big data
* scrapping shell company post dom-onelidation
* GST data studies
* Legal entity identifier

Global

- Vienna convention, Palermo protocol
- Basel convention for financial security
- BEPS
- G20 framework
- SWIFT
- FATF and Asia pacific group
- OECD blacklist and framework.
- India's bilateral agreements of DTAA, Advance pricing,

India recently highlighted this issue at G20 framework - against tax haven

Scanned by CamScanner

(20) Terrorism is defined by FBI as any act provoked to spread fear by violent means. While organised crime is a sophisticated way of dealing in criminal activity via hierarchial, globalized, network.

Differences

terrorism	
more violent means	less violent
spreads by terror & fear	spreads by a pan global syndicate
against state for religion / polit purposes	state official corrupt, economic usually
funding by out-	

sources eg donation, ~~tax~~ law	funded by no of corrupt acts sponsored by group
overt	covert
focused acts present	difficult to try & prosecute

hierachal leadership

eg

Symbiotic relation between two

terror ⟹ OCG (organised criminal group)

① helps organised crime groups by political backing eg Taliban

② funding more own sources eg opium farms in

③ help. cross border expansion

④ terror groups act in a coordinated way with OCG

Scanned by CamScanner

to spread. (5) arms supply

OCG ⟹ terror

(1) helps in finances eg money laundering, drug trafficking, gun running

(2) helps in governmental access.

(3) breeds grounds for terror to find potential recruits eg drug addicts

(4) help spread a local terror group to spread beyond its local position eg ISIS to off locations like in Europe (cone attack)

(5) sensitive technology eg mutual SIM used in Pulwama

Thus they breed each other. Laws like Maharashtra Organised Crime act need to be emulated. Global cooperation to deal with both along with treaty cooperation bilaterally needed to crack on both simultaneously

Scanned by CamScanner

(1) NITI Aayog, created in 2015 superseding the planning commission was constituted keeping in minds the aspirations of a New India.

Structure

governing council — headed by PM and members include CMs. CM become the vice chairman in rotation

CEO heads it

Bodies like — Team India hub, knowledge hub, planning wing — bureaucracy + experts - members

The experts plan the issues concerning Indian context and forward it to governing council which is the highest body. The CEO is link.

Function = include a) inclusive

development eg via NEast council
b) democratic decentralised planning process
c) cooperative federalism
d) competitive federalism eg by state SDG index
e) expertise and innovation in policy eg AIM
f) evidence based policy making eg by CWM
g) faster economic growth
by a long term planning process
eg 3yr vision,

Relevance

+) When state dispute are increasing and India needs equal inclusive growth (SDG) based on innovation & knowledge led growth — NITI Aayog is right step
However its dissociation from funding, legal backing, bureaucratization & wide approach causes it lose coherence
Thus NITI needs a reorientation
eg link c̄ FC, diversified expertise etc

2) The government recently set up 12 fast track courts for expeditiously criminal cases among MPs. Similarly many other courts eg PMLA / POCSO etc are set up.

It's a court where cases are heard on a day to day basis without adjournment or any stalling.

→ Its usually set up for heavy cases of public importance.

→ In heinous crime

→ In cases where immediate justice required to avoid threat to unity, integrity and sovereign

→ Immediate access to free & fair justice (Art 39) considers the validity

Scanned by CamScanner

time of 3.8 years (MoLJ data)
→ Encourages belief in judicial process — Reporting.

Criticism

① Its a threat to right to equality as few cases are preffered over others.

② The fast track court are rarely completed in time eg PMLA courts more than 1 year

③ The appeal process against stalls the overall justice

④ Infrastructure of new courts lacking — depends on state will

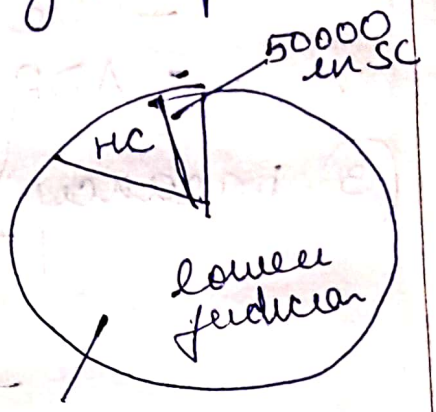
⑤ Faster justice may lead to poor quality of judgement

The pendency of cases is due to judicial vacancy, court management and infrastructure. Economic survey 2018-19 identifies these to solve. Mere fast track will not solve the problem

Scanned by CamScanner

(3) The Indian judicial system provides for 3 tier judiciary

The subordinate courts are that part of the system with maximum public interface and worst efficiency



2.5 cr cases pending (lower court)

challenges faced

(1) Infrastructure - dependent on state fund.
- already overloaded
- huge case load but centre doesnot share expenditure

(2) Cases - less than 100% case clearance rate
- court manager post not trained

Scanned by CamScanner

are created
- the lowest digital penetration
- ∴ ADR process not very active

(3) vacancy - 18 $\frac{180}{\text{lakh}}$ judges with respect to US-220
- inter state disparity eg UP more than WB

(4) pendency of 3.5 cr cases → discourage reporting

(5) opacity

measures

(1) Dedicated court manager post + e-courts system
(2) AIJS to uniformity in judges calibre + timely appointment
(3) using big data to club similar cases together
(4) Better the police investigation process
(5) Limit on adjournment per case and lawyer's time to argue
(6) Center share funds for infrastructure
(7) RTI in courts

Scanned by CamScanner

(4) The legislature is the prime body responsible to constructing a basic framework of law and president/governor gives assent to it.
(200)
However, post legislative process includes the process of subordinate legislation by executive and its information to various implementation bodies.
Thus the basic aim is achieved by both pre & post process for best results on ground.

Need | Currently, the scrutiny process is by committee of subordinate legislation. Also the weak approach and infrequent meeting leads to

Scanned by CamScanner

less attention on this process.
The implementation authority need to be aware about the process eg 66A of IT act still invoked by police — reports
So inspite of the mechanisms, the structure remains very informal and requires a reform.

Way forward

1. Parliamentary rules to provide for accountability of minister to committee.
2. Digital process for info camps to Executive authority and public
3. The process needs to be struck via a legislative backing

Scanned by CamScanner

(5) The MeITY has released recently a 9 pointed strategy to be reformed for the ~~St~~ economy. e-governance constitutes 1 of it. Its a strategy to govern resources via use of digital power.

Artificial intelligence is a branch of digital technology that uses human like cognitive process to reform areas.

Applications

(1) service delivery – efficient, fast with last mile connectivity
– expands reach

(2) triage – can decide on data ~~policy~~ about priorities
eg who needs

(3) weeding out fake beneficiaries

(4) health — eg can immediately identify epidemic hotspots eg in IDSP — and avoid current Zika like crisis.

(5) education — eg AI can auto-detect children with special ~~pro~~ needs and use their data to give personalized service

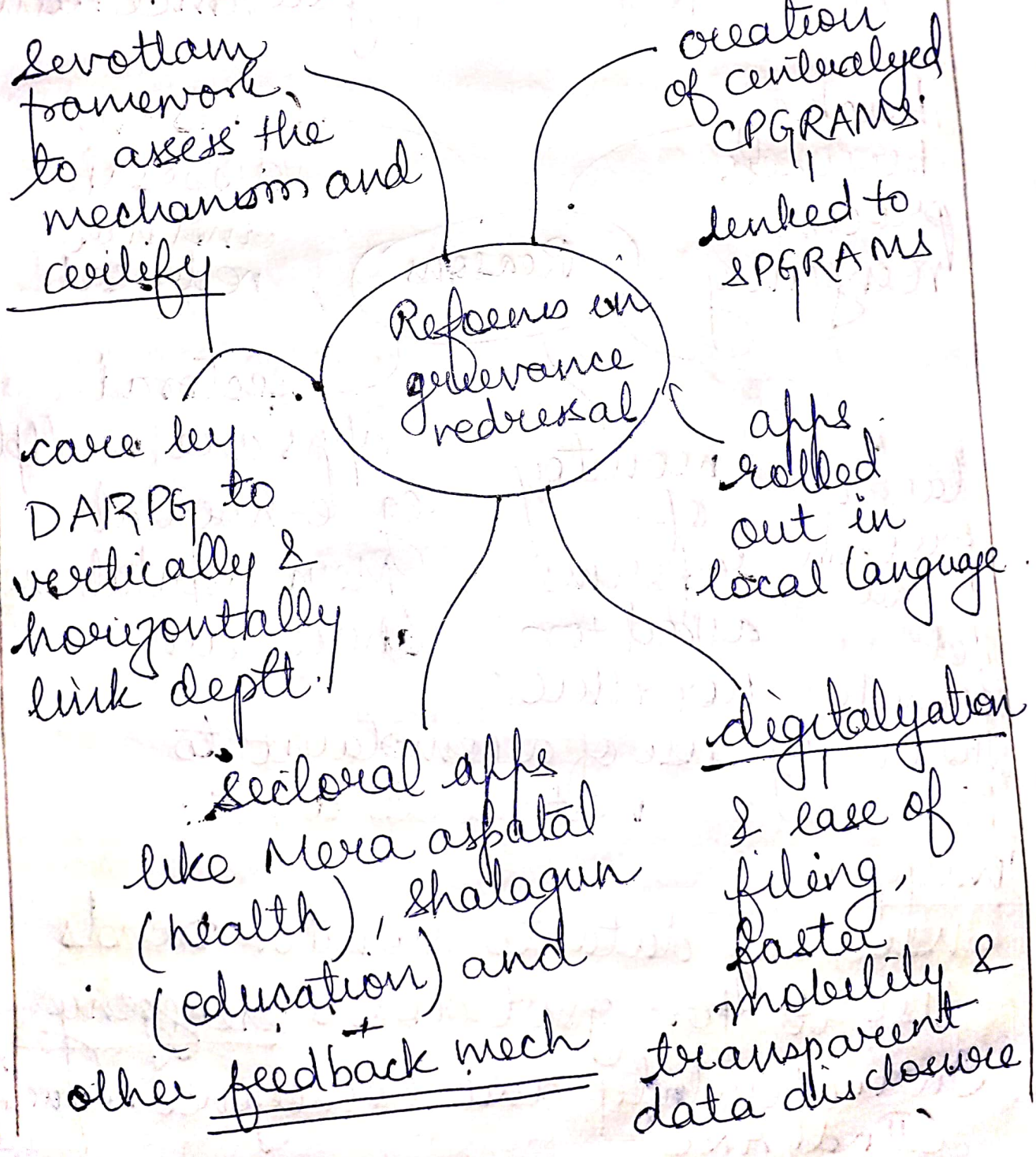
(6) storage of records and analysis eg DBT in fertilizer and ~~use~~ on appropriate amount of fertilizer need — recommends subsidy release

(7) use for grievance redressal - chatbot query reply

The NITI has released an AIRAWAT strategy and envisages to scale it further. Care must to have an transparent AI policy and privacy protection bill.

Scanned by CamScanner

(6) public grievance redressal is a tool identified by IInd ARC for maximum effective governance.



Scanned by CamScanner

That their effectiveness remains low can be seen from our poor e-gov index of UN inspite of digitalisation of process of grievance redressal.

Reasons

- Lack of business process reengineering
- focus on disposal and not redressal
- sectoral apps are multiple eg e-hospital, Mera aspatal are there all
- monitoring of reforms asked for not there eg use of a complaint to restructure deptt.
- language problem and net connectivity

Way forward

Use big data to monitor trends

Use it for govt process reengineering

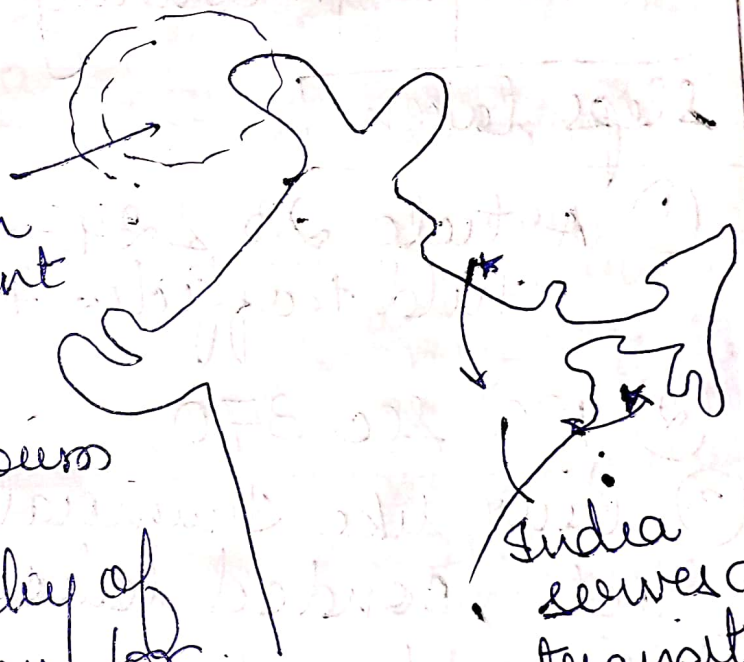
Interoperability and convergence required (IInd ARC)

Scanned by CamScanner

(7) The trafficking crime in India has reached enormous levels with it being 3rd largest organized crime post arms & drugs (UNTOC)

Factors that contribute

(1) geography



(2) poverty in India

(3) mental health & drug addiction also increase vulnerability.

Scanned by CamScanner

4. Illiteracy and patriarchy → no respect for women
5. Loopholes in laws
eg NRI frauds
6. Moreover the laws in India have been very biased to the victim eg delay in rehabilitation from foreign country, delay in compensation (post conviction)

Steps taken

1. Article 23 & 24 — both prohibit child trafficking + Art 21 — life & dignity
2. IPC Sec 370
3. Laws like Immoral traffic prevention act, Bonded labour act
4. Ujjawala scheme + One stop center
5. signatory to UNODC & UNTOC convention
6. Human trafficking act — 2019. Given to treat it as seperate crime
7. Support to NGO
The novel act should give necessary boost to anti traff efforts

Scanned by CamScanner

(8) Vector borne diseases are those that require a animal / vector to complete its full life cycle.
Examples are – lymphatic filaria, Kala Azar, Zika, malaria, Chikungunya etc.
Recently India suffered from a bout of Zika detections in Rajasthan & probability of Ebola.

Reasons for increased prevalence

- ~~the~~ poor waste management policy → breeding centers
- anti microbial resistance eg malaria resistant to quinine
- forest areas and continued human population growth and settlement here
- govt. apathy eg. Kala azar target 2017 again postponed.
- intensive surveillance in endemic regions missing
- NPVBDCP failure

Scanned by CamScanner

Also the forest areas are increasing in India — indicate more growth especially tribals / remote area

Effective control measures

1. IDSP program needs to strength for immediate detection
2. New viruses need to be screened for at airports.
3. IEC about net use, and proper waste management
4. preventive steps like regular fumigation.
5. free diagnosis and drug supply at PHC and HWC cadre fast
6. Also it was seen that doctors were not aware about kerala outbreak → so medical syllabus reform

National Health policy 2017 → needs to be adhered to

The key is to control vectors 1st.

(9) India and Indonesia are 2 countries separated with just a 100 km gap. Besides the geographical convergence, both share cultural bonds.

New strategic realities today force both to look beyond cultural bonds to newer areas of cooperation

New realities

(1) Chinese domination in south asia and Indian ocean region
(2) threat to strategic autonomy
admist violation of rule of law.
(3) national security with claims on EEZ of south + dispute
(4) trade in Indian ocean and associated maritime pollution

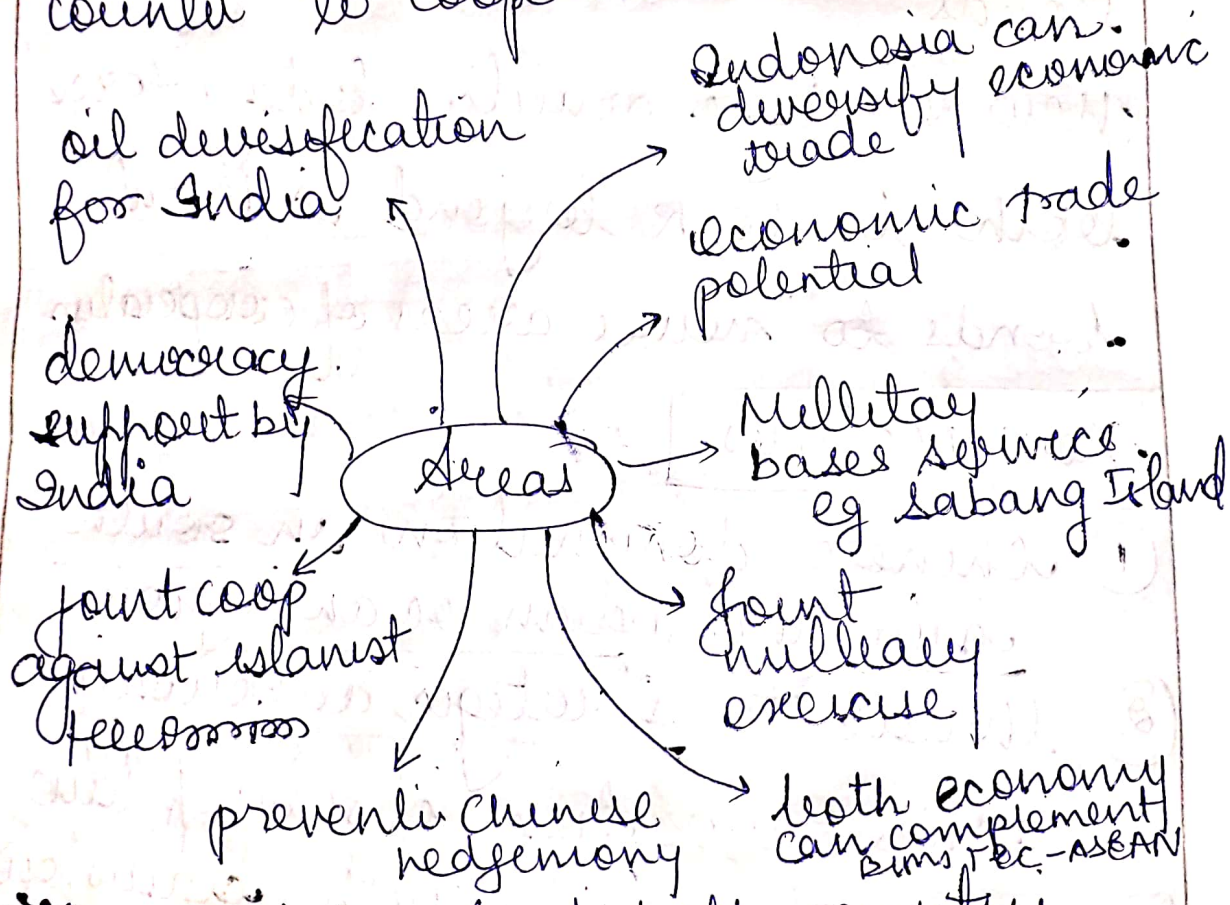
Scanned by CamScanner

(5) global slowdown, trade war & protectionism

(6) maintance of multipolarity

(7) terrorism

These ~~cor~~forces ~~f~~ need both the countries to cooperate in areas like



The need is that both countries build economic and strategic collab on civilisation ties that they possess

(10) Indo Nepal relations have historically been like brothers in arms. However with many new global realities, the relations have strain eg post Earthquake block allegation in 2015, demand of ~~Maoist~~ Madhesi representation — seen as internal autonomy threat, India's big brotherly attitude etc

Attempts that were made to setup ties

1. 3 security agreement
2. MoU on rail, power, dams,
3. Joint river cooperations mechanism
4. Trade cooperation mechanisms.
5. Recent visit by Nepali PM to India and Meet of BIMSTEC at Kathmandu

Scanned by CamScanner

However concerns in relations persists as they are much long standing

a) Demand for renegotiation of 1950 treaty

b) Slow infrastructure delive

c) Concern on Pancheswar dam

d) India's refusal to buy trade from chinese dams

e) Hostility of India to Chinese investment & Nepal resority to China trade eg transit treaty

f) though joint cooperations on services and ~~pano~~ beti roti relations, issue like Nepali being asked to pay in $ inks

g) political party of KP Oli is seen as anti India

Renegotiate 1950 treaty on line of 2007 treaty — provide for security

Wrong way

suspect to Nepal desire to have chinese investm facilit trade + GUJRAL DOCTRINE

(11) Pressure groups are ~~an~~ association that are large enough to be having an influence on govtn. policy process ~~which~~. They usually are formed on larger causes eg. farmer's pension group - MKSS.

While interest groups are characterized by narrower interest. Their methods are very opaque. eg any e-commerce company — only for their data liberalisation vs FICCI — collective interest of all business community.

Methods

(1) Lobbying → they take to

Scanned by CamScanner

agitate to govt by direct communication to et eg US lobbey groups on CNA with India

(2) propagandizing → dedicated ~~more~~ planned process

(3) pressuring public → movement of mass to nudge policy eg MKSS did ~~with~~ for RTI act

(4) electioneering — so that favourable candidates are selected eg by corporate donations

(5) petitions to govt eg recently all e commerce submitted against data localization.

Scanned by CamScanner

(12) Local self governance institution were envisioned by Gandhiji - but we have not been the flagbearer of 'effective' local self governance that article 46 claims.

The 6th report of ARC highlights the issues with it.

(1) Funds

* Dependendent on state funds ~~state~~
* SFC (243-I, V) not ~~made~~ constituted regularly. 5th report ~~of~~ still not submitted
* Reluctance to tax - weakest link in citizen
* poor boundary demarcation for property tax.
* Devolution under 11/12th schedule taxation not happened.

Scanned by CamScanner

② Functions

* Devolution of 11/12th schedule is ad hoc
* parastatals — overlap eg SPV in Surat city
* NPLADS undermine
* Gram panchayat dependent on other levels.

③ Functionaries

* No seperate municipal cadres and dependent on state
* Not trained
* Bureaucratization of DPC
* Less trained functionaries

Way forward — 2nd ARC

① Seperate municipal cadres
② Dedicate administrative officer for

municipal management

(3) use of technology to reduce work burden.

(4) Continuous revamping of organisational

(5) Social audits and community involvement in governance

(6) New fund resources like municipal bonds.

(7) Amendment to 73/74th created Art 243 to make certain areas compulsory on all states.

(8) ~~Has~~ Rotation cycles of more than 2 terms to incentivize

(9) Representation of them in SLC to give power.

The govt has rolled out Gram panchayat development and Gram Swaraj Abhiyan to strengthen it.

Scanned by CamScanner

(B) Recent RTI amendment 2005, proposed is an effort by govt. to correct the anomaly in the system i.e. ~~i.e. to bring~~ the CIC in same position as the chief justice of India.

The other ~~reasons~~ proposals ~~claimed~~ by govt. are :-

a) to appoint the chief information commissioner by the govt's executive only.

b) It will thus ~~reo~~ bring the entire process in harmony with CEC = CJI and CIC being ranked lower along with being a constitutional body

faster appointment.

However, RTI by a basic fundamental right / under Art 21

a) absence of strong witness protection law

b) biased and flawed other accountability mechanism

c) already clubbed law of section 8.

These loopholes require a strong RTI act to ~~strengthen~~ access to info without govt interference.

Its a gem in good governance.

Security of tenure of RTI and autonomy of institution is thus necessary for it. The act gives it same service conditions at par with CEC - a constitution along with collegium based appointment

Scanned by CamScanner

(B) Re[illegible] this amendment will [illegible] its authority and function neutrality.

Reforms

(1) RTI act instead of being debute be further strengthened

(2) Sec 4, Sec 8 like section be clear

(3) IInd ARC provision be follow eg case of pay, incentive to state for data storage

Scanned by CamScanner

(14) Delimation is a process provided under 42nd, 84nth and 87th amendment act ~~under Art 326~~ to divide the zones of Indian territory in smaller constituency.

Process

(1) ~~Parliament~~ EC with experts carries out it according to the constitution.

(2) Parliament can amend the constitutional process eg like done last in 2002.

(3) It recommended by EC to president who is the executor.

(4) It cant be questioned in court.

The delimitation process was started

Scanned by CamScanner

~~by~~ in 1952 ~~on~~. ~~to~~ Then by 87th amendment act - latest of 2002 -

→ done on 2001 census.

→ frozen for 25 years.

→ done to control population

exemptions to delimitation neither amendment are under Art 371 - Sikkim etc

Controversies

① Not effective eg UP still has high growth rate ~~of~~ - TFR > 3.

② Apprehension as next revision will lead to ~~to~~ penalty with lesser seats to southern states or those who have worked for

Scanned by CamScanner

population control

(3) Certain minorities eg Limboo & Tamang of Sikkim not adequate represented

(4) process opaque plus lesser expert representation plus violate of judicial review

(5) Can be misused by ruling party

(6) Migration has alter demography, not acc. to

The Election commission thus need to act as responsible player here.

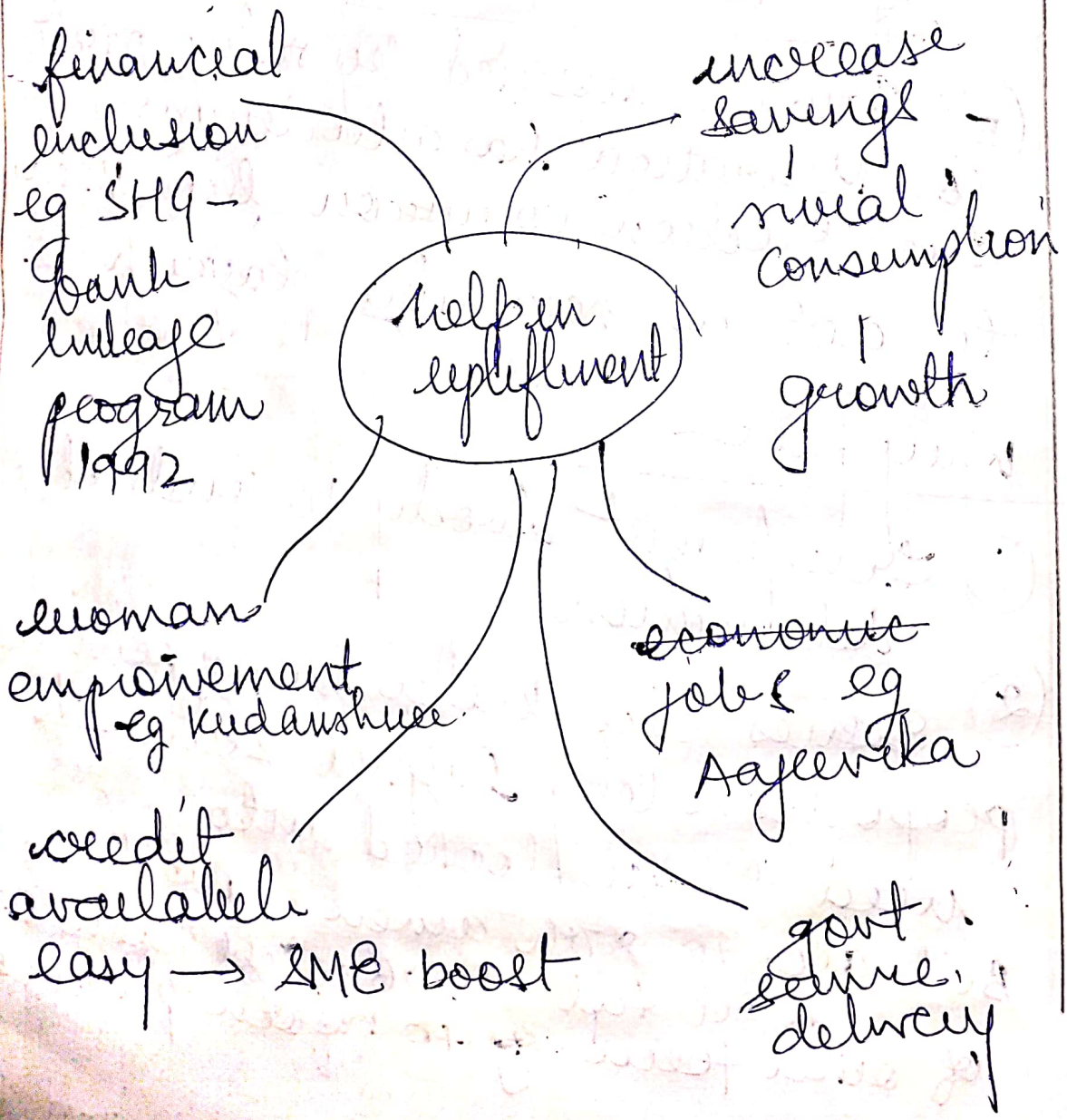
Way forward

(1) Transparent body to conduct delimitation

(2) Issues like kerala having ~~compare~~ proportionately higher seats → need to be looked into

But acc. to 87th amen, we have to wait till 2026. Till then use of other form ~~eg~~ to reform process

(15) Self help groups are economic homogenous affinity groups to collectively save & invest and (NABARD)



Constraints and solution

- funds from microfinance at very high rate.
  ⇓
  Ind ARC says to have seperate regulator

- fund credit from banks lesser as NPA crisis.
  ⇓
  solve by diversify, accreditation, enlest subvention scheme and gender sensitive

- funds not enough to convert into job
  ⇓
  collectively save and use for consumption
  ⇓
  provide handholding support

- panchsutra of SHG not followed
  ⇓
  eg record keeping poor
  ⇓
  training of SHG.

Scanned by CamScanner

Constraint & solution

use for social audit in panchayat bodies

illiteracy and patriarchy
↓
involve in programs which focus on education and woman empowerment

~~eg like a model SHG~~

involve private

encourage democracy to remove the caste biases

appropriate market chains to orient consumer goods to markets

The SHG model has helped south like Bangladesh to uplift poor poverty. We ~~can~~ should tap it to the fullest

(16) Swach Bharat Mission is one of the most successful scheme in the field of WASH. QCI has assessed almost 97% ODF coverage and more than 80% in rural areas.

→ It has saved about 6% GDP post toilet construction (UNICEF)

→ It has also created toilet infrastructure in schools → girls's drop out rate less.

→ woman's dignity

But → Cleanliness concept that Gandhijee gave included not just toilet construction but.

Scanned by CamScanner

promoting it as a way of living.

Besides these SBM should also focus on current toilet constructed

are acc. to BIS standards.

Way forward for SBM

1. PPP – STP be made at a decentralized manner in every municipality
2. Jal-Sahiya to scrutinize & social audit the functioning of toilet
3. focus on individual toilets than community toilet
4. Use technology eg #Loo review campaign to increase usage of public toilets
5. promoting a law implementation and quick follow up on manual scavenger survey – immediate end to caste/sex prejudice and rehabilitation
6. green toilet with private pairs eg Biotoilet, solar toilet etc
7. Continued jan andolan to avoid fallback

SDG 6 ⟶ not just toilet construct but holistic swachta reforms.

Scanned by CamScanner

(17) Mission Indradhanush

~~most~~ scheme announced in 2015 to continue vaccination drive against those left out post UIP-1985. It ensures vaccination to children below 2 years and pregnant mother. It ensures immunity against 7+5 life threaten disease including HiB, HepB, JE, TB, polio, measles, rubella etc.

Progress

The immunization cover has reached 70% but still not at pace enough to meet SDG of 90% target.

Challenges

(1) To endemic points of low

immunization in some areas — prevented due to social / religious reasons.

(2) geographical barriers to remote places — especially when vaccine need cold storage

(3) The infrastructure and cold chain is poorly maintained → loss in potency of vaccines

(4) More vaccines eg PCV, HPV not included under this scheme.

(5) Trained workers are reluctant to serve in far off places.

Way forward

(1) eVin is a novel method to use digital tech to efficiently manage vaccine cold chain. It should be scaled up.

Scanned by CamScanner

(2) vaccination drives be intensified in efforts in endemic zones.

(3) Mother-child protection scheme to manage the system efficiently

(4) Mobile vaccination trucks to ensure last mile delivery

(5) Newer diseases eg recommended in UIP — be included in scheme

(6) community ASHA for bring all to the PHC/HWC

Thus its an important scheme to achieve goal of NHP 2017 & SDG 3.

Scanned by CamScanner

(18) According to India skills report, less than 4% of population of India is formally skilled

In light of change structures, skills help

Changes	Help
(1) innovation oriented economy when conventional processes become competitive	→ provide next level high output & productivity workfor
(2) technology focused manufaw processes	→ digital skills to operate tech based machines
(3) dynamic environment	
(4) services oriented economy — need of diversification as software policy	so new skills to recent services to world needs to

Scanned by CamScanner

2019 looks beyond Outsourcing sen	maintain competitiven
~~Sec~~ Demographic window closes at 2040	need of skilled worker to tap dividend

So skilly will help India move quickly from a ~~kno~~ job seeker to job creator economy

Skill India Mission: progress

1. It ~~aims~~ has ~~to~~ created NSDC to unify process of skilling
2. Multiple bodies like SSC and accreditation body - NCVET are present to integrate with private sector
3. It also uses other schemes eg.

Scanned by CamScanner

PM Kaushal vikash yojana, Ujala, Roshni, seekho aur kamao etc to train weaker segments

(4) It uses technology to track placement (5) Estabs Indian institute of skills, Kanpur.

Limitations

(1) Not yet achieved target of ~~50%~~ still 30% youth in NEET.

(2) Samaiya committee highlight the quality stds being poor of SSC

(3) ~~Intermediate~~ poorly managed institutes

(4) placement ratio being poor

(5) not been able to convince industry to give higher wage

(6) SSC ~~abolished~~ accreditation & ranking

Way forward

- SSC accreditation & ranking
- mid level skilling
- design a uniform curriculum
- give Skill vouchers
- Minister coordination & convergence

Scanned by CamScanner

19) MEA recently created a dedicated Indopacific division. Its an obvious response to the growing importance of Indo-pacific as a new unit ~~for~~ economic and geostrategic relevances. Ist coined by Japan,

Reasons are :-

① US and Japan's foreign policy highlights ~~their~~ its growing importance — US- Indopacom & Japan - free and open indo-pacific

② Economic → 60% population and trade happens in this region. The Malacca and Gulf are important choke point — impor-

Scanned by CamScanner

for the oil trade.

(3) Political – India and China – 2 Asian giants along with ASEAN, Japan like big countries share their border with it.
– Continued political engagements between them – BIMSTEC, IORA, Malabar exercise – hinder by a fragmented approach.

(4) geostrategic – Chinese threat ~~and~~ in both oceans – rest countr have a united approach

(5) ecological – biodiversity being one of the most rich in this area
– fishery / coral reef / PMNodule etc

(6) India due to hindrance in nester connectivity has continued focus on Act East – ~~we~~ so a integrated maritim approach needed

Scanned by CamScanner

challenges

1. Too many foreign powers in Indian Ocean - which is India's strategic dominance area
2. The interest of western power varies largely with respect to China. We being a smaller economy & sharing close border with China can afford direct conflict
3. China's string of pearls strategy
4. Island nations in Indo-pacific - under Chinese debt
5. More trade - threat of coral bleach/ oil spills etc - threat to fishing economy + global warming
6. Thus an Indo pacific policy keeping in mind 'SAGAR - security & growth for all' needs be followed.

Scanned by CamScanner

20) SCO is a regional grouping which accounts for major Asian economie coopeuaty for a close security & economic collaboration. It accoul for more than 40% population

United key

1. common milent in Iran, Afghanistan
2. central Asian security
3. connectivity projects like INSTC, IPI etc
4. common cultural links
5. desire for a non western dominated, Asian century

Bilateral differe

1. India - pakistan over terrorism

Scanned by CamScanner

(2) Indo-China : on BRI, border dispute, trust issues, trade etc

(3) Indo-west : on support to BRI and maintance of strategic autonomy

(4) Indo-Russia : inclination to US

(5) Russia-China-~~Pak~~-India : more competitive trade interest and SCO not bey a China dominated grouping

Thus SCO needs to overcome the bilateral differences

SCO needs to be a democratic group and not be perceived a anti west group to not irk our ~~the~~ relations with west

Scanned by CamScanner

SCO role in enhancing India's position

(1) being a stakeholder in Afghan to ensure a peaceful democracy

(2) platform for India-pakistan dialogue

(3) forum to cooperate with C. Asian countries on multilateral/main trade issues.

(4) platform for China-India deal on climate change, IMF reforms,

(5) expedites connectivity projects

(6) Also maintain strategic autonomy by following/~~US to~~ steps like contd. coop with Iran (as its observer state). Thus SCO is an important group allying Connect Central Asia policy with dream of Asiangle.

Scanned by CamScanner

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

1248

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE :)

Name of Candidate	HARSHA PRIYAMVADA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	143199
Center	HOME	Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Explain the significance of Credit Rating Agencies (CRAs) in India and highlight the issues in their working. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में क्रेडिट रेटिंग एजेंसियों (CRAs) का महत्व स्पष्ट कीजिए और इनकी कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Credit Rating agencies constitute an important part of globalized investment based economy. They are regulated under SEBI act 1992 in India.

Significance

- boost EODB image of a country by sovereign rating → encourage FDI|FII
- boost investor confidence and encourage investment
- provide advisory and expert services to company
- prevents predicts the risk for investor and company

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The issues in credit rating agencies are :-

a) Based on subscriber pays model
b) can be sued by company - no protection
c) Company can switch to other agency
d) western biased agencies
e) monopoly - only 7 CRA in India
f) poor method of data collection

The IL&FS crisis in India and Lehman collapse indicate the poor functioning of CRA.

The SEBI has released new recommendations eg.

- issuer pays model
- compulsory disclosure of all ratings
- historical ratings
- disclosure source of funding

Other steps like easing for more CRAs and digital data management can be mulled

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. What are the issues that have limited the success of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in India? Mention some steps that can be taken to address them. (150 words) 10

भारत में विशेष आर्थिक क्षेत्र (SEZs) की सफलता को सीमित करने वाले मुद्दे क्या हैं? इन्हें दूर करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

The SEZ are special zones in national territory that are under ~~have~~ a special laws dedicated to cause of exports/jobs and FDIs.

Inspite of having multiple SEZ like China, Baba Kalyani report highlights the issues with SEZ.

a) multiple models – NIMZ, PCPIR etc
b) lack of economy of scale ~~with~~
c) strong tax regulations eg MAT & DDT both
d) taxes on domestic zone — treated like export
e) Also limited by labour risks, HR (skill) unavailable and infrastructure

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

f) The SEZ have also been used for tax frauds + land fraud

g) notification by states not done

h) skewed location → not equally in EAG states

The same committee also recommends steps like

Steps
- → Logistic reform & infrastructure
- → Relocate / new SEZ in maritime location
- → MAT to 9% and no DDT
- → Rationalize multiple models
- → Domestic exports be treated the same
- → ~~Tax~~ Incentive on job creation.
- → State cooperation for large SEZ

The SEZ model of China needs emulation

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. The opportunities for start-ups in India are immense, but so are the challenges. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में स्टार्ट-अप्स के लिए असीमित अवसर हैं, लेकिन चुनौतियां भी उतनी ही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has a booming start-up culture with schemes like Start up India and focus on sunrise sectors, this sector will lead India to innovation led economy.

Opportunities

- knowledge oriented dynamic world for exports
- skilled HR - 52 rank in Global innovation index
- large consumption market
- 3rd largest tertiary education
- startups creates new needs → find immediate
- rising PPP of middle class
- strong software, outsourcing & service sector

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

1. Taxes – An angel tax of 30% plus ambiguity in their valuation
2. Illegality – Multiple shell compan causes genuine ones to suffer from overregulation
3. Credit availability adjust NPAs and poor bond market
4. Pax IPR environment
5. Risky perception – discourage
6. Only 4% of Indian student in higher technical ed. + 30% in NEET

Way forward

- new funding source like ICO P2P
- hand holding and ease
- patent filing
- Promote risk taking & industry – academia collab

Its high time India moves from job seeker to job creator

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The term 'Circular Economy' is often seen in news. What are the principles that it is based on? Bring out its relevance for India. (150 words) 10

'चक्रीय अर्थव्यवस्था' (सर्कुलर इकॉनमी) पद प्राय: सुर्खियों में रहता है। वे कौन-से सिद्धांत हैं जिन पर यह आधारित है? भारत के लिए इसकी प्रासंगिकता स्पष्ट कीजिए।

circular economy - recently was highlighted by a NITI aayog document. Its increasingly relevant for an India aspiring to be 5t$ econo- with maximum resource efficiency (SDG goals)

Principles

→ recycle
segration
technical mangement
data based plan
skilled HR
technology to

stable
greener product
on
ZED
maximum
cycles of use

formal
waste collection
extraction of
reusables

r Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus its based on principle of zero effect on environment and zero defect i.e. longer cycle & stabler products

Relevance

1. Reduce resource extraction costs and final product cost
2. Minimize waste generation ↓ side effects
3. Reduce carbon footprint by less GHG / production line
4. New jobs formalized
5. Boost growth in new sectors eg mini scrap steel plants in Jharkhand

India needs to tap into sectors like 3D printing, ZED manufacture to minimize waste on one hand along with strong implem of laws

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Assess the performance of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana in achieving its stated objective of financial inclusion. (150 words) 10

वित्तीय समावेशन के अपने निर्धारित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में प्रधानमंत्री जन-धन योजना के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।

Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana has been phenomenal in locally financial inclusion to 80% of India. (GOI report). Its a schemes that pushes for bank accounts per household along with overdraft and insurance policies.

Assesment

① It has increased penetration of bank accounts

② It has minimized zero balance accounts.

③ It has increased Rupay card use → cash less economy - 12% cash

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic harsha95@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

to GDP

(4) used for DBT for govt. services and thus multitude of " efficiency

(5) Helped banks in deposit growth at time of 10% NPA & credit slowdown

Lags in performance

(1) Although overdrafts increased to 10000 — fund source unclear

(2) Poor net penetration

(3) Personalized banking products not supplied by bank

(4) The cost of maintain BCs still remain high

The PMJDY will get boost with aims to target each person, more ~~talent~~ services by BC and overcoming social pulls for women

Digital economy aspiration of 1t$ by 2025 is built on base of PMJDY — by faceless cashless and paperless econo

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. How does pollution in rivers impact the surrounding ecosystem? Explain why such pollution has not shown signs of improvement, despite various government initiatives. (150 words) 10

नदियों के प्रदूषण से आसपास का पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र कैसे प्रभावित होता है? समझाइए कि विभिन्न सरकारी पहलों के बावजूद इस प्रकार के प्रदूषण में सुधार के संकेत क्यों नहीं हैं।

Pollution in rivers has been suggested by recent CPCB survey of rivers of India - show more than 50 critically polluted stretches with most in Maharastra.

Impact

- Also impact marine ecosystem
- biodiversity affected
  - fishkill
  - biomagnification
- unfit for even bathing / drinking
  WATER SECURITY
  - AMR develops
    eg New Delhi Metallaprotinase gene in critically polluted Ganga.
- Eutrophication
  - less age of water bodies

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Govt. initiatives

1. Ganga action plan, Namami Ganga.
2. Arsenic project
   Swach Bharat Abhyan – STP building
3. National mapping by CPCB
4. River basin management authority bill

Failures

1. 1/3rd capacity of STPs to treat – so untreated water flows
2. Regressive policies like Industrial waste management stayed by NGT
3. Poor conviction under Water act 1974
4. Heavy population on river banks
5. Rivers have large expanses and need technology to clean.
6. Fragmented approach & not basin

Way forward

1. Digital Ganameter and strict NOC grants post EIA.
2. Relocating
3. Domestic waste treatment – STP in PPP
4. Basin management approach
5. Expertise from international collab eg Thame

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. What is project MANAV launched by the Department of Biotechnology? Highlight the significance of this project. (150 words) 10

जैव प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग द्वारा आरंभ की गई मानव (MANAV) परियोजना क्या है? इस परियोजना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

MANAV is a project by DBT to associate various colleges. ~~to~~ a collective approach to ~~or~~ contribute in data storage on human tissues, biotechnical process and associated ~~progr~~ changes..

each college & student selected do a research on this → coordinated by DBT → single open data base

Significance

① Know the tissue processes and cellular changes in body

② Help this info to do researches

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

on new diseases' basic physiology and discovery new medicines.

(c) discovery will also see large participation from many colleges - development of biotech as alternative career

(d) fostering scientific temper

(e) help the SDG 3 goal of better health to all + WHO billion goal by new medicine - cheap - export to Africa and likes

The current biotech share is 2% in world.

Project Manav has potential to create a revolution in world in availability of cheaper drugs and new researches in physiology

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Highlighting the properties and applications of superconductors, discuss the constraints related to their practical use. (150 words) 10

अतिचालकों के गुणों और अनुप्रयोगों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इनके व्यावहारिक उपयोग से संबंधित बाधाओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

Superconductors are novelty in the electrical field since they overcome the basic constraint of resistance in a conductor while electricity supply.

Properties

① Made of rare metals/alloys. eg Lithium used.

② Conduct electricity without delay or loss — fast transmissions.

③ need very cold temperatures to function

Application

① In electricity transmission to houses without loss - though

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (area was given for staple or binding)

currently not possible

(2) in chips (IC).

(3) supercomputers

(4) quantum computing

Constraints

(1) very costly

(2) require subzero temperature to work.

(3) advance technology to be used on a 'scale' is still limited to few countries.

Superconductor researches have been done at CSIR/NPL → need fund and HR to achieve scalability. International collab with G7 should be explored.

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. Discuss the reasons behind India becoming a major destination as well as a transit hub for drug trafficking in South Asia. How does this effect India's internal security? (150 words) 10

दक्षिण एशिया में भारत के मादक पदार्थों की तस्करी के प्रमुख गंतव्य स्थल के साथ-साथ पारगमन केंद्र बनने के कारणों पर चर्चा कीजिए। यह भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को कैसे प्रभावित करता है?

India has become a hotspot for drug trafficking in South Asia –
It is the 2nd largest organized trade in world and India.

India being a destination for drugs.

① demand – poor mental health care
– high stringency of NDPS : creates stigma
– unemployment & poverty eg in NE-India : aspiration with low opportuni
– weakening social institutions

② supply → geography being midway between golden crescent and triangle.

Scanned by CamScanner

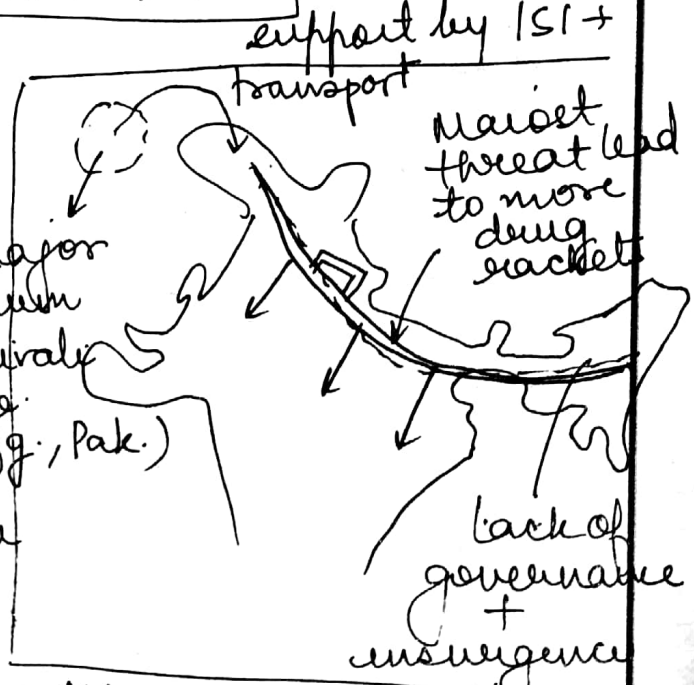
Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

→ politico-criminal nexus (34% convicts)

→ poor organized crime act success

India being a transit hub

Thus this double line shown in figure becomes the path where supply along our all politically unstable neighbours happens and penetrates into India.



Implications

1. links to other form of organized crime
2. Money laundering → financing terrorist activity
3. financial collapse – Black money
4. criminal – corporate – political nexus
5. Indian youth at radicalization risk

For Harsha Priyamvada(chansmatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. The development of border areas is an important element in border management. In this context, discuss how the Border Area Development Programme (BADP) seeks to ameliorate the problems faced in border areas. **(150 words) 10**

सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों का विकास वस्तुतः सीमा प्रबंधन का एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि सीमा क्षेत्र विकास कार्यक्रम (BADP), सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं में कैसे सुधार लाना चाहता है।

Border area of India measure about 6500 km. Border area is important since it serves defense and geo strategic purposes eg intelligence collection, trade points etc.

Why an important element to management

- trade between 2 countries go on smoothly with minimum red tapes
- welfare of border area = equal rights as citizen ↓ they serve as eyes and ears in intelligence (LOCAL COOPERATION)
- infrastructure building

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

BADP program launched back in 2000s aims to develop the approx 100 km adjoin border areas under special supervision and collate betwn the defense and PWD (infrastructure) wings of govt.

→ It helps by creating infrastructure in challenging terrain eg Chenam Nashri under BRO supervision

→ It helps in skill development and social infrastructure for border citizen

→ Construction of trade points

→ Intelligence collection by recruiting villagers — IDentification

→ difficulty in accessing roads / school

→ border people denied services

Other problems solved

→ difficult to detect insurgents (same culture across border)

→ often border people denied IDs.

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Examine whether Fixed Term Employment will be able to achieve the objectives of ease of doing business, achieving labour welfare and job creation. **(250 words) 15**

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या नियत अवधि का रोजगार, ईज ऑफ़ डूइंग बिज़नेस, श्रम कल्याण और रोजगार सृजन के उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में सक्षम होगा।

Fixed term employment rules were recently notified by GoI to all states i.e. to prefer FTE in their laws ~~for~~ in labour hiring policies.

India ranks ~~100~~ 77 in EODB, faces 45 year high unemployment acc. to PLFS and a bad score in labour policy efficiency too. ~~in~~ FTE seeks to improve upon all these aspects.

EODB

① will ease hiring labour

arsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

by companies
(2) Flexible hiring acc. to their cyclical dynamic needs
(3) Decrease costs and ultimately product demand boosted.
(4) performance based contracts

Job creation

(1) will ~~reu~~ stop the unhealthy trend of increased capital investment over hiring labourer — jobless growth
(2) more recruitment and thus growth of job intensive sectors eg food processing | textile → scale up

Social (labour) welfare

(1) Fixed wages : can plan accordingly
(2) Notice before firing
(3) All advantages under minimum wage

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

act, ~~social security~~ ~~benefit~~ Factory act available
i.e. work condition regulated → avoid exploitation by → formalization and better regulation of work.

Negatives

① No incentive to convert contract to permanent – SC advised against it.

② Even minimum protection currently under laws not available

③ Hire and fire policy

④ Trade union bargain power gone

Thus FTE will ease regulations for business but loses target of labour welfare. need is to reform by

a) Compulsory permanency post a time limit eg 2 yrs in China

b) Passing 4 labour codes immediately

c) E.S 18-19 recommendation on USME labour reforms.

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

12. A growing livestock sector augurs well for the low income households to augment their income and escape poverty. Discuss. Further, suggest some strategies for ensuring sustainable livestock sector growth in India. **(250 words) 15**

एक वृद्धिशील पशुधन क्षेत्रक निम्न आय वाले परिवारों के लिए अपनी आय में वृद्धि करने और गरीबी से बाहर निकलने हेतु शुभ संकेत है। चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, भारत में पशुधन क्षेत्रक का संधारणीय विकास सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India has largest livestock population in world — 18%. This sector has shown promises in achieving the 'DOUBLING OF FARMER INCOME' target - 2022.

Prospects

(1) Acc. to ES 17-18, the sector is growing at a fast rate and has an increasing share in income of agri households

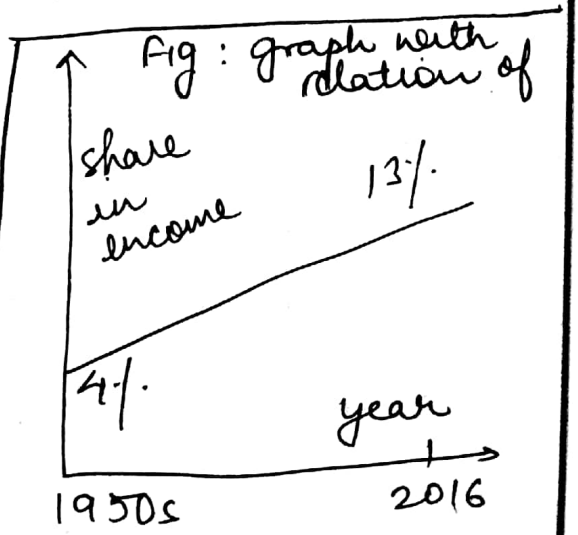


Fig : graph with relation of

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) It creates more valuable products in comparision to the perishable agri-crops. eg milk-skimmed, fish = More income

(3) It allows risk diversification — income and food security

(4) Also helpful in circular economy-ecological agriculture eg Kuttanad model of using fish extract for rice → reduces input costs

(5) Better market and export income = savings.

However, it must not be seen as silver bullet. A livestock sector for achieving above potential needs sustainable management strategies eg India's production of milk — highest but yield and per capita consumption lowest c

arsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

high wastage.

Strategies for ensuring livestock growth

Marketing

* Need farm to fork approach
* New branding & packaging reform
* value addition eg milk ⇒ baby food (acc. to new demands)

Perishable products

* Need backward linkage eg cold chain link, food processing plants, farm
  - genetic upgradation
  - new sectors eg export policy

SPS and TBT stds → dedicated FSSAI surveillance of slaughter house

* export policy

The govt. recently created Kandhu aayog – genetic upgradation + technology reform & funds eg FIDF, DIDF for boost in this sector

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Examine whether the time has come for India to usher in full liberalisation of the Capital Account. (250 words) 15

परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या भारत के लिए पूंजी खाते के पूर्ण उदारीकरण की शुरुआत करने का समय आ गया है।

India has partial Capital account convertibility and full current accountability. It was done post 1991 being the nascent Indian economy.

However today, India is a 2t$ economy with global trade share of close to 2%. Thus its a time to talk about full capital account convertibility

yes → full convertibility.

① Will lead to more financial sources access. eg new foreign finance pools to tap — ECB by Indian investors

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Risks of keeping foreign currency outside is very less compared to restrictions

(3) ~~Full~~ capital convertibility restriction ~~in~~ comparision with ~~to~~ full current convertibility → implementation and enforcement poor + EASE PRESSURE ON BANKS

(4) world is more globalized today and needs competitiveness of company

Risks

(1) May create financial bubbles

(2) Decrease tax revenue.

(3) Volatility of savings moving out

(4) Further decrease deposits in banks — one of few strong points for banks of India

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus capital account liberalisation comes but with a risk. The Indian economic policy have always been for a slow and steady growth rate. With it it has been able to avert major crisis like 2008 in large way.

Moreover Tarapore committee gave some precondition on NPA, (<5%) fiscal deficit (which are still not met). This indicates that India is not ready full liberalisation.

Other reform like
- masala bonds
- liberalized remittance scheme
- ease of investment policies, P2P etc

should be explored.

harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlighting the challenges to agriculture extension in India, discuss how ICT can help in addressing them. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में कृषि विस्तार के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इन्हें दूर करने में ICT से कैसे सहायता मिल सकती है।

Agriculture constitute a sector contributing to 48% employment and 16% GDP of India. This inequality is explained by the fact that, agriculture involves many natural constraint eg inflexible demand, perishability and multiple intermediaries.

This can aim of 4% agricultural growth (acc. to National agricultu policy) will need investments in all these sectors.

Challenges in agri-extension

① farm production | • unequal quality from fragmented landholding

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

- low yield
- poor economy of scale
- poor crop diversification

farm procurement

- absence of infrastructure
- absence of market info and policy support
- cold chains missing

processing

- low value addition
- branding absent
- packaging standards poor
- high food wastage

export

- consumer centric policy
- SPS and TBT
- logistic cost + delay : perishable
- linkages

domestic market

- disorganized with distress sale
- APMC reforms delayed
- poor infrastructure and warehousing
- contract farming missing

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

ICT helps in

① production - precision farming
- connecting farmers via FPOs
- market info eg Agrisnet, ITC-e-choupal
- Chaman.

② transport → cold chain infrastructure & linked to market demands.
→ eWaybill - easy inter state transport

③ marketing = connecting via ICT eg eNAM, GRAMS.
= ~~long~~ monitoring of APMC
* causes quality check and eased logistics

further reforms like e-kisan and DBT in PM-AASHA, ru based subsidy are helpful.

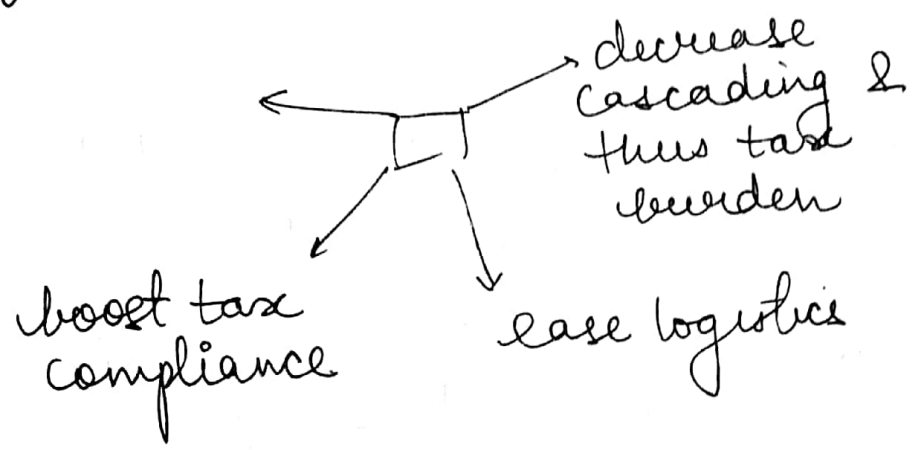
For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Now that it has been two years since introduction of GST in India, do you think the system is on the path to achieve its intended objectives? Support your answer with relevant facts. **(250 words) 15**

अब जबकि भारत में GST को लागू हुए दो वर्ष हो गए हैं, क्या आप मानते हैं कि यह प्रणाली अपने अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के पथ पर अग्रसर है? प्रासंगिक तथ्यों से अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए।

GST is a next gen tax reform launched in 2017. It aimed to create a 'one market – one tax' for India. It also aimed :–



Successes

1. Eased tax burden with most below 18% (98% goods)
2. Threat to revenue loss to exporting states – Es. 18 says none happened.

arsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Compliance → reach 1 lakh cr margin

(4) One tax → cascading effect

(5) Boost logistic by e-way bill

(6) Encourage outsourcing of service to MSME by big companies (as no ~~mandat~~ warehousing burden)

(7) less corruption

(8) Also has boosted direct taxes to 6.8 cr people + EXPORTS

(9) Eased process for MSME - less than 1.5 cr by composition scheme

(10) Revenue by increased sin tax and forum for cooperative federalism

Lags in ~~successful~~ successful

(1) 6 tax slabs still present — NOT ONE TAX

(2) Tax rates are higher than many other countries

(3) Delayed payments.

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Less enthusiasm to composition scheme as same GST benefit not available

(5) Anti profiteering used to harass companies by some official

(6) e-Waybill and GST Suvidha has seen ITC constraints

(7) Data privacy concerns.

(8) petrol, alcohol not included

Thus GST is still not perfect tax model as India would like it. However its a nascent law and is evolving.

Some Reforms could be :

(1) Slow phase out multiple slabs

(2) Immediate govt control of GST data ~~for~~ & privacy law.

(3) Big data to analyse and implement full tax compliance - direct tax

(4) GST-C to cooperate on all other material eg petrol.

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Write a brief note on Carbon Capture and Storage. Mention its potential benefits and discuss the challenges that need to be addressed for its wide-scale deployment in India. **(250 words) 15**

कार्बन अभिग्रहण और भण्डारण पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। इसके संभावित लाभों का उल्लेख कीजिए तथा भारत में इसके व्यापक पैमाने पर परिनियोजन में आने वाली उन चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए जिन्हें दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Carbon dioxide emission have reached phenomenal level with 400 ppm in India (IPCC report - 2019)

Carbon capture and storage is the next gen geoengenig solution to this problem.

Concept → It is technology employed to capture the carbon emission at ~~sto~~ source point and store in alternative location like minerals, ~~burnt~~ rocks, underground mines etc.

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic harsha95@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Advantages

① Reduces carbon emission level especially when IPCC report identifies need for aggressive strategy for 0 carbon emission till 2050 for 1.5° world

② Carbon storage in undergrounds ~~can~~ and oil fields - depleted ⟹ can enhance its oil production yields

③ Carbon storage and utilization (CCUS) can be used for dry ice, food storage and medical purposes

Challenges

① Heavy technology deployment

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) currently not scalable due to costs

(3) CO_2 in underground → threat of groundwater pollution / biota management ∴ the threats are not known enough for its widespread deployment

(4) The amount of CO_2 in world is too large for this.

(5) It will also reduce incentive for companies to target less emission — DISINCENTIVE

thus CCUS is better over CCS for economic gains & new industry that it brings.

However though not currently scalable but needs researches eg CO_2 leaf of CSIR for its quick deployment by international collab

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Highlight the gender specific challenges faced during disaster management. In this regard, discuss how the disaster management cycle can be made more gender sensitive. **(250 words) 15**

आपदा प्रबंधन के दौरान सामने आने वाली लैंगिक विशिष्ट चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार आपदा प्रबंधन चक्र को लैंगिक रूप से और अधिक संवेदनशील बनाया जा सकता है।

Disaster management is a continuous and integrated process of pro ~~and~~ active and active responses to a disaster.

However

premise

Disaster = Hazard × Vulnerability / Preparedness

Gender i.e. social vulnerability is a major factor in disaster response policy of any country

Gender specific challenges

(1) More prone to physical violence in the social

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)

Scanned by CamScanner

and ~~phy~~ geographical crisis situation.

(2) physical vulnerability

(3) illiteracy - both to a digital based info communication system and training gaps

(4) contact taboo - by male disaster response agents

(5) special needs of pregnant women, transgenders.

Response

(1) Involvement of female in gender response force

(2) eg Cuddalore kudumbashree

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like model of SHG — who can be quickly deployed — for relief — eg in Kerala floods.

(3) training and awareness.

(4) special needs in supply boxes eg pads;

(5) Community forces to build capacity — mock drills to them.

(6) Involving them in a gender sensitive policy pro-

(7) Involving in cooking food/ nursing etc in post disaster response

The mantra of NDRF is 'for each life' — so gender inclusive policy a necessity

arsha Priyamvada(charismatic harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Though there are some notable individual achievements, the overall participation of women in scientific research has been abysmally low. Examine. What steps have been taken by the government in this regard? **(250 words) 15**

भले ही, कुछ उल्लेखनीय व्यक्तिगत उपलब्धियाँ हों, लेकिन वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान में महिलाओं की समग्र भागीदारी अत्यंत निम्नस्तरीय रही है। परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

The woman participation in STEM in India is 20% with respect to global average of 43%. This indicates a poor ratio globally and poorer in India.
That the contribution has been small but significant is highlighted by contributions of a) Dr Tessy Thomas – missile man
b) 30% work force of ISRO eg Dr Vanitha M. of Chandrayan-2

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

recently

c) ~~(A)~~ Globally – Marie Curie, all science nobele prizes this year by females but consider the ~~labour~~ popular of 49% and agricultural labour = 80% ~~and overall~~ → indicates disproportionality in STEM sector

Reasons

- education serves a purpose to just find a groom
- familial & social aversion to long duration researches
- male dominated STEM culture
- burdened by husband mobility & child birth "job" break
- govt policy failure in provide a safe environment & flexible policies
- poor representation of females in technical education

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Step by govt.

1. Kiran Scheme
2. Name curves

} provide for IPR training, research grants post break to rejoin

3. MANAR
4. US-India scholarship scheme for females
5. Biocare project of DBT
6. Maternity benefit act — 26 weeks of paid leave
7. PSHW act + ~~work~~ paternity leave guidelines
8. UDAAN

Thus nature of scientific research is socially unfavourable to women in India. Modern India needs to be innovation led economy. In this women STEM participation is a low hanging fruit.

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Discuss the significance of the recent amendments made in the NIA act and the UAPA Act for countering terrorism. (250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का मुकाबला करने हेतु NIA अधिनियम और UAPA अधिनियम में हाल ही में किए गए संशोधनों के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Terrorism is a growing threat to India — the Global terrorism index ranks us at 8th in most affected list.

In this context, there was a need to strengthen the anti-terrorism laws of India.

Significance

① More time to interrogate with respect to Art 20 & 22 — prisoner rights.

It provide a clause for

Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

extending the time given ~~to~~ before chargesheet

(2) preventive detention power

(3) new forms of terror eg urban naxalism → ~~eg~~ so UAPA amendment to convict even those connected to a illegal organisation

(4) Technological evolution → use of a pan global network and social media → so update to suit these new demands to tackle

(5) NIA amendment → more power to search and arrest ~~without warrant~~

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(6) More power to police forces to shield them for allegations

(7) Global cooperation needed for tackling — so provision for cross border ~~for~~ tackling

(8) Capacity building

(9) Even a police → used for evidence → good for convicting | record gra

Amendment seems necessary but it must be seen that as SC said → Human right need not be sacrifice at altar of national security. For this sensitivity fairness and internal accountability needed

arsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The national security architecture needs to be robust enough to deal with present and evolving threats. Elaborating on the statement, discuss the recent steps taken for modernisation of the national security architecture. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान और भावी (उभरते) खतरों से निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना को पर्याप्त सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता है। इस कथन का सविस्तार वर्णन करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा संरचना के आधुनिकीकरण हेतु हाल ही में उठाए गए कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

National security architecture is the backbone of ~~the~~ an efficient governance ~~of~~ in providing a safe secure world.

Steps taken recently

1. Defense planning committee under Defense minister
2. Defence procurement procedure policy
3. SPG under NSA
4. 2 Deputy NSA appointed

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) Permanent chief of military staff appointed → better coordination

(6) National security advisor board revamped

(7) Military → HR, resource wings created
→ permanent chief of ~~resou~~ arms and defense preparedness

(8) OROP

(9) Defense budget the maximum this year

(10) Defense modernization by strategic purchase — make model for private defense boost
+ Defense corridor in UP / TNadu created

These steps taken to deal with

arsha Priyamvada(charismatic harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

evolving threats like :—

a) Afghanistan — threat of US troop withdrawal & taliban pushing up HR violence, trafficking

b) Pakistan → ISI use to fuel insurgency in India-J&K

c) Large maritime border + Chinese threat

d) Lone wolf attack

e) Increasing radicalism eg Indonesia, Philippines

f) Nuclear powers in North

g) ISIS and Alqaeda losing ground in traditional bases + look to Indian youth

h) New technology eg mutual SIM in pulwama

For Harsha Priyamvada(charismatic.harsha95@gmail.com)
Scanned by CamScanner